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THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

EXHIBITION OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED GREEK  
AND LATIN CLASSICS AND A FEW MANUSCRIPTS

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I. THE MAIN LIBRARY

THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY  
MANCHESTER: CATALOGUE OF AN  
EXHIBITION OF THE EARLIEST PRINTED  
EDITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL GREEK  
AND LATIN CLASSICS AND OF A  
FEW MANUSCRIPTS. WITH AN INTRODUC-  
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## PREFATORY NOTE.

THE exhibition of Greek and Latin Classics described in the following pages has been specially arranged in connection with the Annual Meeting of the Classical Association of England and Wales, which, this year, is being held in Manchester, after an interval of twenty years.

It is peculiarly appropriate that members of that Association should have the opportunity of paying a visit to the library which is so pre-eminently rich on its classical side.

Unfortunately, the exhibition space at our disposal is so limited that we are unable to make anything like a representative display of our classics. We have sought, therefore, to reveal something of our strength in the matter of the earliest printed editions. To these we have added a few of our earliest classical manuscripts, all of which are in a fragmentary state, it is true, but none the less interesting and important.

Of the fifty principal Greek and Latin authors, we are fortunate in being able to show the first printed edition; whilst of the first printed Greek text, the "*Batrachomyomachia*," printed at Brescia, in 1474, and of the first printed edition of the "*Disticha de moribus*" of Dionysius Cato, the only copies known to be extant are those exhibited.

As many members of the Association may be visiting Manchester for the first time, it may not be without interest to them to learn something of the history of the library and of its contents. We have for that reason prefixed to the catalogue a very brief narrative of its genesis and growth, with a description of some of its outstanding features.

HENRY GUPPY.

MANCHESTER,  
*October, 1926.*



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2. THE MAIN STAIRCASE



# THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY.

## ITS GENESIS AND GROWTH.

TO the student and to the book-lover there is no more attractive place of pilgrimage in the North of England than the John Rylands Library with its fortress-like towers, its great traceried windows, its cathedral-like atmosphere, and its priceless contents.

It stands fitly in the busiest part of Manchester, that mighty centre of the cotton industry, which was the scene of the varied commercial enterprises and triumphs of the merchant whose name it perpetuates.

Manchester occupies a position of proud eminence, not only in the world of commerce and industry but also in the realm of scholarship, and it is not too much to say that in the matter of provision for intellectual achievement there is no commercial city in the world, save perhaps London, that is better equipped. Indeed, from the lowest rung of the educational ladder to the highest there is no gap, and many examples each year show what a career is open here to character and ability.

The institution which has done more than any other to make this city famous in the world of letters is the John Rylands Library, which owes its existence to the enlightened munificence of Mrs. Rylands, by whom it was erected, equipped and liberally endowed, as a memorial to her late husband, whose name it bears.

Ten years was the library in course of construction. Whilst the building was rising from the ground, books were being quietly and unostentatiously accumulated. The only interruption of that

## THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

quiet occurred in 1892, when, what has been described as "the most famous of all private collections," the Althorp Library, consisting of forty thousand volumes, was purchased from Earl Spencer for a quarter of a million of money.

The acquisition of the Althorp collection was one of the crowning glories of the scheme, and the public spirit which Mrs. Rylands had manifested, and the immeasurable service which she had rendered to scholarship, in saving from the disaster of dispersal and transportation so many of the nation's priceless treasures, was greeted with a chorus of grateful appreciation on all hands.

The Library was dedicated to public use on the 6th of October, 1899, and as an indication of the growth of the library's collections during the twenty-eight years that have since elapsed, it needs only to be stated that the stock of books at the time of its inauguration consisted of not more than 70,000 printed volumes, and a handful of manuscripts, whereas to-day there are no fewer than 350,000 printed books, and upwards of 10,000 manuscripts, amongst which are many of the world's most famous literary treasures, including the collection of 6000 oriental and western manuscripts formed by the Earls of Crawford, which Mrs. Rylands acquired for a sum little less than that she had paid for the Althorp collection.

The possession of these collections invests Manchester with a distinction enjoyed by few other cities, and as a result this young library has sprung, as if by magic, into a prominent place among the great libraries not only of this country but of the world.

Throughout its short career, the duty of the library to scholarship has been fully recognised, and the Governors, with a liberal interpretation of their responsibility to learning, have realised that whilst it is their primary duty to preserve and build up the collections entrusted to their care, yet, the real importance of such a library rests, not upon the number or the rarity of the works of which it is composed, but upon the use which is made of them. It was inevitable that the possession of such an inheritance of literary treasures should cause the library to become a place of pilgrimage for the lover of rare books, as well as for those who have given themselves to







3. THE EARLY PRINTED BOOK ROOM

## ITS GENESIS AND GROWTH

the service of learning. But, from the first, it has been the steadfast aim of the Governors to make of it an efficient working library for students, where they will find not merely the appliances for carrying on their work, but an atmosphere with a real sense of inspiration, which will assist them to carry it on in the loftiest spirit.

With that end in view the collections have been developed along lines which have already been fruitful of good results, and as a consequence the library has quickly developed into an admirable laboratory for historical, literary, and theological investigation, attracting scholars from all parts of the world. Indeed, one of the outstanding features of the use made of the library during the short period of its history is the large amount of original research which has been conducted within its walls by students from near and from far.

The claims of the general public and of those who have not yet discovered the delights of literary study have not been overlooked. They have been given the opportunity of forming some idea of the possibilities of usefulness which the library offers, through the medium of exhibitions, public lectures, and lecture demonstrations which have come to be regarded as permanent features of the library's work.

It would be obviously impossible in a short introduction such as the present to give anything like an adequate idea of the richness of the collections which have made the library famous. It would be incomplete, however, without some brief reference to its contents.

One of the most noteworthy features is the collection of books printed before 1500, the "Incunabula," numbering upwards of 3000 volumes, and illustrating in a remarkable manner the history and development of the art of printing to the close of the fifteenth century. Commencing with the specimens of block-printing, the immediate precursors of the type printed book, it is possible to trace, step by step, the direction which the art of printing took in its progress across Europe. It contains the famous "St. Christopher print" bearing the date 1423, which gives to it the distinction of being the earliest piece of printing in the Western World to which a definite date is attached. It is alone

INCUN-  
ABULA.

## THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

sufficient to make the library famous. There are other similar undated prints, some probably earlier, but they cannot be definitely dated, as well as fourteen block-books, followed by specimens from nearly every press of this period, and in many cases of the first book issued by the respective presses. Many of the copies are printed on vellum, and of a number the library possesses the only known copy. Of the books printed by England's first printer, William Caxton, there are sixty examples, including four which are unique. Of the books printed at the famous Venetian press, which was founded by that scholar-printer Aldus in 1494, the collection is considered to be the finest extant, numbering as it does upwards of eight hundred examples, of which again many are on vellum.

Equally noteworthy is the Bible collection, comprising copies of all the earliest and the most famous texts and versions, together with the latest revisions and translations from BIBLES. the Mainz edition of the Latin Vulgate of about 1455, down to Dr. Moffatt's modern English version. Indeed, the Bible collection may be looked upon as the complement of the other collections, since, between the printing of the first and the last editions, an interval of nearly five centuries, it shows the progress and comparative development of the art of printing in a manner that no other single book can. As the art of printing made its way across Europe, the Bible was generally the first, or one of the first, books to be printed by many of the early printers. The earliest Bibles were of the Latin Vulgate, and of this version alone upwards of one hundred editions had appeared before the close of the fifteenth century. The most important of these, to the number of sixty-four, are to be found in the Bible Room, together with many of the editions of the sixteenth and later centuries. The English section illustrates very fully the history of the English versions from Wyclif (of which there are twelve manuscript copies) to the present day.

Of the great masters of Italian literature the library possesses a considerable collection. The Dante collection alone numbers upwards of six thousand volumes, including five ITALIAN  
CLASSICS. manuscripts. It is specially rich in early editions of the "Divina



## ITS GENESIS AND GROWTH

Commedia," comprising the three earliest printed editions of 1472, issued respectively at Foligno, Jesi, and Mantua, and two copies of the Florentine edition of 1481 with Landino's commentary, one of which contains the twenty engravings executed by Baldini in imitation of Sandro Botticelli. The collection of Boccaccio's "Il Decamerone" consists of eight fifteenth-century editions, including the only known perfect copy of the "editio princeps," printed by Valdarfer, at Venice in 1471, and a long series of sixteenth century and later editions. Many other names are equally well represented, as also are the writers of the sixteenth and later centuries down to the present day.

The department of English literature is remarkable for its richness. It is not possible to do more than mention a few names, therefore the extent of the collection must not be estimated by the limited number of works to which specific reference is made. Shakespeare is represented by two sets of the four folios, the "Sonnets" of 1609 and 1640, and a long range of the later and the critical editions. Of Chaucer there are the earliest as well as the principal later editions, commencing with the "Canterbury Tales" of 1478. These are followed by a long procession of the original and early editions of Ben Johnson, Spenser, Milton, Bunyan, Drayton, and the other great classics of England, including a large number of the smaller pieces of Elizabethan literature. On the modern side there is an equally representative collection, together with all the modern critical literature which students are likely to require in conducting their research.

In French literature the library is rich in the sixteenth-and seventeenth-century writers, including a number of finely illustrated editions of the great classics, whilst the modern, comprising the more recent and the modern schools of poetry, together with the chief critical literature surrounding them, are to be found abundantly represented.

FRENCH,  
SPANISH,  
GERMAN  
LITERATURE.

There is an excellent collection of Spanish and of German literature, and to a lesser degree of Portuguese and Russian, whilst the other minor literatures have not been neglected. Indeed the

## THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

student of comparative literature will find here most of the authorities he is likely to need for consultation in the course of his investigations.

The departments of classical philology, and of oriental and modern European languages, include all the important reference books, with the working material necessary for linguistic studies. PHILO-  
LOGY.

The historical section of the library, which may be regarded as one of the most important, has been gradually and systematically built up by well-selected purchases, and HISTORY. commences to attain some measure of completeness, so that students whether of the ancient, mediæval, or modern periods, will find the library's range very comprehensive. It is well equipped in the matter of the great historical collections, and the principal editions of the mediæval chronicles, together with the publications of the most important of the archæological and historical societies of this country, of Europe generally, and also of America. Special attention has been given to the history of India and America, with the result that collections of some thousands of volumes have been obtained, with a view to the encouragement of research in those fields of study. The collection of research material, both manuscript and printed, is now very extensive, and freely accessible to students. Then there is a collection of pamphlets, numbering upwards of 15,000 which is of extreme importance, offering valuable original material for research for the study of the Civil War, the Popish Plot, the Revolution of 1688, the Non-Juror Controversy, the Solemn League and Covenant, of English politics under the first three Georges, and the French Revolution. The few topics mentioned are only intended to indicate the wide scope of the library, covering as it does, the whole field of history, from the ancient Empires of the East, through the Greek and Roman periods down to the present day.

Theology occupies a prominent place in the library by reason of the special character that was impressed upon it from its inception. The original intention of the founder was to establish a library, the chief purpose of which should be the promotion of the higher forms of religious knowledge. PHILO-  
SOPHY AND  
THEOLOGY. It is true

## ITS GENESIS AND GROWTH

that the scope of the institution was enlarged by the purchase of the Althorp collection, but in the selection of the three hundred thousand volumes, which have been acquired since 1899, the Governors have steadily kept in view the founder's original intention.

As in the case of the Biblical texts, so in the matter of patristic and scholastic theology the library is very rich, especially in the early printed texts. The liturgical section is particularly strong, its collections of early missals, breviaries, and other service books being specially noteworthy. The works of the reformers are well represented, side by side with the great devotional books, in the earliest and in the later editions of importance.

On the modern side the student will find the library fully equipped in the departments of Biblical criticism, dogmatic theology, liturgeology, hagiography, church history, and comparative religion.

In philosophy the ancient, mediæval, and modern schools are thoroughly represented, especially in metaphysics, psychology, and psychical science.

Students of sociology both on its political and economic side, and from the side of legal history, are well provided for, whilst in constitutional law and history, international law and Roman law and jurisprudence, the equipment is thoroughly representative.

SOCIOLOGY  
AND EDU-  
CATION.

The subject of Education, both from the historical point of view, and from the standpoint of theory and practice, is kept well up to date. The works of the early humanist educators in the original editions, will be found side by side with the leading authorities in each department and period down to the present day.

Bibliography, which may be regarded as the grammar of literary investigation, is well represented. One of the foremost aims of the library, from the outset, has been to provide the student, in whatever direction his studies may lie, with a bibliography of his subject, as the most essential tool of his research.

BIBLIO-  
GRAPHY.

Another special feature of the library is the periodical room, in which are made accessible to students the leading periodicals of all countries to the number of nearly 500,

PERIODI-  
CALS.

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dealing with such subjects as history, philology, philosophy, theology, literature, art, and archæology. The current numbers lie open for consultation in the periodical room, and with very few exceptions, complete sets, of each of the constituents, from its commencement, are in the possession of the library, in many cases providing an unexplored mine of valuable research material.

Scattered over the library are a large number of books which have a special interest as coming from the libraries of famous collectors. If, as one authority has declared: HISTORIC BOOKS.

"To own one or two examples from Jean Grolier's library is to take high rank as a bibliophile," this library merits a commanding position, since it possesses thirteen such volumes, of which one contains this collector's autograph, whilst another is filled with marginalia said to be in his handwriting. Amongst the other collectors represented are: Maioli, Canevari, Laurinus, De Thou, Comte d'Hoym, Duc de la Vallière, Diane de Poitiers, Henri II, Marguerite de Valois, Catherine de Medicis, the French and the English Kings and Queens, many Popes and lesser church dignitaries, and others too numerous to mention.

Furthermore, if the books themselves excite interest and admiration, not less striking is the appropriateness, and often the magnificence of their bindings. Lord Spencer believed that a good book should be honoured by a good binding, and he either sought out copies so distinguished or had them clothed in bindings of the highest artistic excellence. As a result from the specimens assembled on the shelves of the library, the whole history of the art of binding from the twelfth century to the present day might be written.

We can only make the briefest reference to the many jewelled covers with which some of the manuscripts are adorned, which impart to them a character and value of a very special kind. The extraordinary rarity of these metal and ivory bindings may be gauged by the fact that this collection, whilst containing only thirty examples, yet ranks third among the collections of the world. Many of the covers are of great beauty and interest, by reason of the process of building up which they have undergone in long past centuries.



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Several of them partake of the character of reliquaries, since under the rock crystals, set as a rule at each of the four corners, relics of martyrs or saints have been preserved; unfortunately no information is at present available to enable us to determine the identity of the saints so honoured. The collection also includes a number of very fine Oriental binding; of which the Persian specimens in particular are of very great beauty.

Much might also be written about the large collection of "unique" books, that is to say printed books of which the only known copy is in the possession of the library, but we must content ourselves with this passing allusion to them. Of books printed on vellum the collection numbers upwards of five hundred, many of which are either unique or of extreme rarity, and also of great beauty. There are also a number of very fine extra illustrated books.

Another of the outstanding features of the library is its collection of Oriental and Western manuscripts, the nucleus of which consisted of a small group of less than a hundred examples contained in the Althorp Library. These were added to from time to time as opportunities occurred, but the present magnificence and character of the collection was determined by the acquisition, in 1901, of the "Crawford Manuscripts," numbering about 6000 codices, rolls, and tablets. Since their advent every effort has been employed to develop and enrich the collection along lines which already have produced such excellent results in the stimulation of research. As evidence of the success which has attended these efforts it needs only to be stated, that at the present time the collection numbers upwards of 10,000 manuscripts, illustrating in a very complete manner, not only the history of writing and illumination, but also the materials and methods which have been employed from the earliest times for the preservation and transmission of knowledge from one age to another.

MANU.  
SCRIPTS  
COL-  
LECTION.

On the Oriental side, amongst the languages represented, are the following: Amharic, Armenian, Ethiopic, Sanskrit, Pali, Panjabi, Hindustani, Marathi, Parsi, Pahlevi, Burmese, Canarese, Sinhalese, Tamil, Chinese, Japanese, Malay, Javanese, Achinese, Mongolian,

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Balinese, Tibetan, Moso, Batak, Bugi, Kawi, Madurese, Makassar, and Mexican. The Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts number upwards of two thousand volumes, and in point of importance compares favourably with those found in any other library.

In the domain of Papyrology the library contains probably the largest collection of Arabic and Demotic papyri in the country. It has examples of the "Book of the Dead" both in Hieroglyphic and Hieratic, and considerable collections of Coptic and Greek papyri. Of the latter a few fragments are exhibited, as an indication of the early character and importance of many of the examples.

In the same case as the papyrus fragments we have exhibited one of the leaves of the most important member of our collection of Greek codices, consisting of a fragment of the "Odyssey," possibly of the later decades of the third century of the present era, which consequently takes rank amongst the earliest examples of vellum books which have come down to us. It is, consequently, the earliest known vellum codex of the "Odyssey."

The Western manuscripts, whether produced in England, France, Flanders, Germany, Italy, or Spain, number many hundreds, including examples of first-class quality of the art and calligraphy of the great mediæval schools of Europe, which range in point of date from the sixth to the nineteenth centuries.

On the classical side the library is pre-eminently rich, with its remarkable series of early and fine impressions of the Greek and Latin classics, which, with few exceptions, still retain the freshness they possessed when they left the hands of the printers upwards of four centuries ago. There are seventeen editions of Vergil printed before 1480. Even more conspicuous is the collection of early Ciceros, numbering seventy-five works, printed before 1500, of which sixty-four are earlier than 1480. The value of such a series, apart from typographic considerations, as aids to textual criticism is obvious enough, since it represents so many precious manuscripts, some of which have since perished. Such was the feverish activity of the early printers that the editors in some cases did not scruple to hand over to the

THE GREEK  
AND LATIN  
CLASSICS.

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compositors the actual original manuscript, from which their edition was taken, after they had scribbled upon its margins their corrections, emendations and conjectural readings. The famous Ravenna codex of Aristophanes was actually used in this way.

The Ciceros include all the early editions of the "Officia," from that of Mainz, printed in 1465, to the Naples edition of 1479; six separate editions of "De oratore," from 1465 to 1485; five of the "Orationes," anterior to 1474; ten of the "Epistolæ ad familiares," earlier than 1480; the "Opera philosophica" of 1471; and several impressions of minor works of great rarity. Of Horace there are eight editions prior to 1480, including the rare first edition printed at Venice, probably in 1470. Of Ovid there are the editions of Bologna of 1471, of Rome of 1471, of Venice of 1474, of Parma of 1477, Vicenza of 1480, and numerous early editions of the separate works, including the first edition of "De arte amandi," printed at Augsburg in 1471, and the only known copy of Churchyard's English translation of "De Tristibus" of 1578. Of Livy there are eight fifteenth-century editions, including the first, printed at Rome in 1469, and that of 1470. Of Pliny's "Historia naturalis" there are seven editions before 1500, including the first, printed at Venice by John of Spire in 1469, a magnificent copy on vellum of the Rome edition of 1470, and an equally magnificent copy of Landino's Italian translation, printed at Venice by Jenson in 1476. Indeed, with scarcely an exception, the collection contains not only the first, but the principal editions of such Latin authors as Cæsar, Catullus, Quintus Curtius, Lucan, Lucretius, Martial, Quintilian, Sallust, Seneca, Suetonius, Tacitus, Terence. Of the Greek writers there are the only known copy of the first Greek text ever printed, an edition of the "Batrachomyomachia," printed at Brescia by Thomas Ferrandus about 1474; the Florentine Homer of 1488; the Milan editions of Theocritus and Isocrates, both printed in 1493; the Milan Æsop of 1480; the Venetian Plautus of 1472, and the long series of Aldines to which reference has been made already. The later presses, such as those of Bodoni, Didot and Baskerville and the modern critical editions are also very fully

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represented, together with all the facsimiles of the famous codices which have been issued within the last few years.

It should be explained that this pre-eminence in the matter of the early printed editions of the Greek and Latin classics is due, primarily and principally, to the scholarly instincts possessed by Count Reviczky, the nobleman who was responsible for the formation of that remarkable collection of classics, which became the nucleus of the Althorp collection, the possession of which gave direction to Lord Spencer's taste in collecting, and in that way determined the ultimate character and scope of the Althorp Library.

For that reason it will not be out of place to give a brief account of the Reviczky collection, and of its acquisition by Earl Spencer.

Charles Emanuel Alexander, Count Reviczky, was a Hungarian nobleman of considerable fortune, born in Hungary in 1737, and educated at Vienna. He seems to have possessed an exceptional aptitude for acquiring languages, and to have cultivated it during extensive travels both in Europe and in Asia. Besides the great languages of antiquity, and the modern tongues of ordinary attainment, he is said to have acquired thorough familiarity with the languages of Northern Europe, and with a majority of the languages and chief dialects of the East. He had not long returned from the travels he had planned for himself when the Empress Maria Theresa sent him as her ambassador to Warsaw. The Emperor Joseph II. gave him similar missions, first in Berlin and afterwards in London. Everywhere he made himself renowned as a collector of fine books, and especially of the monuments of printing, and won many friends. Some idea of his character and of his eminent accomplishments may be derived from his correspondence with Sir William Jones, who entertained a strong affection for him, and to whom his first introduction to Lord Spencer was probably owing.

The chief characteristic of the Reviczky Library was its extraordinary series of the primary and most choice editions of the Greek and Latin classics. No collector has ever succeeded in

THE  
REVICZKY  
COLLEC-  
TION.



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amassing a complete series of first editions; but Reviczky, whose researches in this direction were incessant, is believed to have made a nearer approximation to completeness than any previous or contemporary collector.

Next to the *editiones principes et primariae*, it was his aim to gather such of the fine productions of the presses of Aldus, Stephanus, Morel and Turnebus as were not already included in the primary series, then the Elzevirs, the "Variorum" classics, the Delphin classics, the choice editions of Baskerville, Brindley, Foulis, Tonson and Barbou, and the curious small-typed productions of the press of Sedan.

Of his classics, Reviczky himself printed, under the pseudonym of "Periergus Deltophilus," a catalogue entitled "*Bibliotheca Græca et Latina*," copies of which may be seen in the Rylands Library. This catalogue appeared at Berlin during his embassy in 1784, and, like the three supplements to it subsequently printed, was restricted to private circulation. Ten years later it was published with additions.

If it be true that Reviczky's health was already failing him when he sold his library to Lord Spencer, he gave an unusual instance of disinterestedness in the conditions upon which he insisted. He stipulated for £1,000 down, and an annuity of £500. The bargain was made in 1790, and in August, 1793, the Count died at Vienna, so that, for the moderate sum of £2,500, Lord Spencer acquired the collection of books which was to determine the character of the Althorp Library.

One of Count Reviczky's peculiarities as a collector was an abhorrence of books with manuscript notes, no matter how illustrious the hand from which they came. To him a "*liber notatus manu Scaligeri*" excited the same repugnance which he would have shown to the scribbings of a schoolboy on the fair margins of a vellum Aldine. What he prized in a fine book was the freshness and purity which show that the copy is still in the condition in which it left the printer. A copy on vellum had a great attraction for him, and he was not insensible to the charms of a "large paper" copy, or of a copy in the original binding.

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Lord Spencer was by no means so intolerant of manuscript notes as was Reviczky, but he shared his appreciation of the external beauties of a choice book with a just and keen estimate of its intrinsic merits. And the almost unrivalled condition of many of his later acquisitions make them quite worthy to occupy the same shelves with the cherished volumes of Count Reviczky.

The accession of Count Reviczky's books was an epoch-making event in the history of the Althorp Library. It gave, as we have already hinted, direction to Lord Spencer's taste in collecting, and at once placed his library amongst the most important private collections of the time. From this time onward, for something like forty years, Lord Spencer is said to have haunted the salerooms and bookseller's shops, not only in this country but throughout Europe, in his eagerness to enrich his already famous collection with whatever was fine and rare—even to the purchase of duplicates in order to exercise the choice of copies.

One very striking instance of Lord Spencer's bold yet successful attempts to enrich the Althorp collection is of sufficient interest to be recorded here. Among the many attractions of the Royal Library at Stuttgart were two editions of Vergil, so rare as to be almost priceless. One was the second of the editions printed in Rome by Sweynheym' and Pannartz in 1471; the other was an undated edition, printed at Venice, probably in the same year, by the printer "Adam" of Ammergau. Lord Spencer coveted these volumes, and commissioned Dr. Dibdin to go to Stuttgart in quest of them, despite their royal ownership. After many conferences with the librarian of the King of Wirtemberg, the scheme was submitted to the King, and Dibdin was received in audience, when he dwelt adroitly upon the magnificence of the Stuttgart Library in theology and its comparative insignificance in classics, as affording a reason why a judicious exchange, which should give the means of supplying what was still lacking in the former class at the mere cost of a couple of Vergils, would strengthen his Majesty's library rather than weaken it. The King gave his assent, provided the details of the exchange were made satisfactory to his librarian. The terms were

EARL  
SPENCER  
AS A COL-  
LECTOR.

## ITS GENESIS AND GROWTH

settled, and Dibdin bore off the volumes in triumph to Althorp, where they swelled the number of distinct editions of Vergil printed prior to the year 1476 to the number of fifteen.

In 1819 Lord Spencer made a bibliographical tour of the Continent, one of the special objects of which was the perfecting of his fine series of the productions of the first Italian press of Sweynheym and Pannartz. He experienced some difficulty in finding the Martial of 1473, but at last succeeded, and so carried his number of works from that famous press to thirty-two. The most notable event of the tour was the acquisition of the entire library of the Duke of Cassano-Serra, a Neapolitan who had trodden much the path of Reviczky, with special attention to the early productions of the presses of Naples and Sicily. As early as 1807 the owner had printed a catalogue of the fifteenth-century books in this collection. The three books in the collection that had special attractions in Lord Spencer's eyes were an unique edition of Horace, printed by Arnoldus de Bruxella at Naples in 1474, an undated Juvenal, printed by Ulrich Han at Rome before 1470, and an Aldine Petrarch of 1501, on vellum, with the manuscript notes of Cardinal Bembo. Could he have obtained these three volumes, there is reason to believe he would have been willing to forgo the rest of the Cassano Library, fine as it was, but the fates decreed otherwise.

We have already exceeded the number of pages we had allotted to ourselves for the purpose of this hurried survey of the contents of the library and yet only the fringe of a few of the most important collections have been touched upon in the most superficial way, whilst many sections have had to be passed over entirely.

We hope, however, that these hurriedly written, and necessarily discursive notes may serve the purpose we had in view, of conveying some idea of the importance of this carefully chosen collection of the world's literary masterpieces, in the earliest and best editions, many of which are in the finest possible condition and state of preservation.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE EARLIEST  
PRINTED EDITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL  
GREEK AND LATIN CLASSICS, AND OF  
A FEW EARLY MANUSCRIPTS EX-  
HIBITED IN THE MAIN LIBRARY.

CASE 1.

A FEW EARLY MANUSCRIPTS.

1. HOMER: ILIAD I. First century B.C.

- (44) A papyrus fragment containing the ends and beginnings of lines from two columns of the first book of the Iliad, written in good-sized upright uncials which are obviously of an early type, and may be assigned to the middle of the first century B.C.

The complete column consisted of 22 lines, line 480 being exactly opposite line 503.

Three other fragments are mounted in the same frame:

- (45) ILIAD II. A small fragment from the top of a column, in medium-sized round uncials, which may be attributed to the first half of the second century A.D.
- (46) ILIAD IV. A small fragment in a round and upright uncial hand, which probably dates from the first century A.D.
- (47) ILIAD V. Ends of 45 lines from the fifth book of the Iliad, written in medium-sized irregular uncials of probably the second century A.D.

2. HOMER. ILIAD XXIV. First century B.C.

- (51) A papyrus fragment consisting of remains of three columns, all much damaged, from a roll containing the last book of the Iliad. The hand of this papyrus resembles that of no. 44.



## CASE 1 : EARLY MANUSCRIPTS

The other fragment mounted in the same frame is :

- (52) ODYSSEY XI. A fragment from the top of a column containing parts of a few lines, in upright rather small uncials of a round informal type, which may be referred to the second or third century A.D.

3. HESIOD, HERODOTUS, AND HIPPOCRATES.  
First century B.C., or early first century A.D., and second century A.D.

- (54) HESIOD : THEOGONIA. Late first century B.C., or early first century A.D.

Hesiod is not well represented among the papyri, and the present fragment from the "Theogonia," in spite of its meagre size is of some little interest on account of its early date. In a medium-sized uncial hand round and upright, which may be assigned to the Augustan period.

- (55) HERODOTUS II. Second century A.D.

A Herodotean papyrus is something of a rarity. Only a few are known, none of which are of at all considerable compass. The present fragments from Book II., though also of meagre proportions, are a welcome addition. They belong to a carefully written roll, from which, to judge by the clean straight edges, they have been deliberately cut. The script is a handsome upright uncial, which in general appearance recalls that of the "Bacchylides," in the opinion of Professor Hunt.

- (56) HIPPOCRATES : *Περὶ διαίτης ὁξέων*. Second century A.D.

A papyrus fragment containing the ends and beginnings of lines of two columns from the latter part of this treatise of Hippocrates, which has been generally recognized from the time of Galen to be a spurious accretion and is designated as *νόθα* in the best manuscripts. It is, however, of considerable antiquity. Written in small but clear cursive hand belonging to the first half of the second century A.D.

## THE JOHN RYLANDS LIBRARY

### 4. POLYBIUS XI. Late second century A.D.

- (60) These papyrus fragments contain the bottoms of four columns of a roll of the 11th book of Polybius of which the upper portions are preserved in the Berlin Museum, and of which the text is said, by Wilcken, to be remarkable for its excellence. The script is a rather large round uncial and may be placed very near to 200 A.D.

### 5. DEMOSTHENES: DE CORONA. Fifth or sixth century, A.D.

- (58) A singular papyrus which consisted of a quire of four sheets, the bottom one of which is so much damaged that only a piece of the inner margin remains.

The end of the speech where the title of the work is given, is followed by the superscription of the scribe: "ευτυχως τω γραψαντι και | λαμβανοντι και αναγινω | σκοντι."

Professor Hunt is of opinion that the leaves were written out as an exercise.

### 6. ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΑΜΩΝ ΜΑΝΤΙΚΗ. Fourth century, A.D.

- (28) A well-preserved papyrus of eight leaves, the string with which they were bound together was still in place when the leaves were separated for mounting.

It is thought that the book was intended for the pocket like the Oxyrhynchus uncanonical gospel (P. oxy. 840), the dimensions of which is very similar to the present little codex. The subject of the book is the prognostications to be derived from the involuntary movements (quivering or twitching) of various parts of the body.

The script is of a medium-sized upright uncial, of the so-called biblical type and dates from the fourth century, A.D. Certain characteristic forms of some of the round letters are also conspicuous in the marginalia of the "Codex Sinaiticus" of the Bible, and Professor Hunt considers that a new argument may here be found for the Egyptian origin of that manuscript.







## CASE 1 : EARLY MANUSCRIPTS

### 7. HOMER : ODYSSEY XII.-XV., XVII.-XXIV. Late third or early fourth century, A.D.

- (53) Two leaves from the extensive remains of what is thought to be the oldest known vellum codex of the *Odyssey*, which at one time contained the whole work.

It is a valuable addition to the evidence for the *Odyssey*, and, according to Professor Hunt, exhibits a decidedly interesting text.

The script is of a slightly sloping medium-sized uncial hand. It is of a type which is commonly associated with the third century, and there seems to be no indication either in the original hand or in that of the corrector, who has made a number of insertions, of a date later than about 300 A.D.

The codex may be assigned, if not to the later decades of the third century, to the beginning of the century following, and thus deserves to be ranked as one of the earliest examples of vellum books which have descended to us.

### 8. HOMER. ILIAD I. Early third century, A.D.

- (43) This papyrus contains the remains of four columns from a roll containing the first book of the *Iliad*. The script is a clear semi-cursive of probably the early decades of the third century.

### 9. CICERO : IN CATILINAM II. Fifth century, A.D.

- (61) A Cicero papyrus is a novelty. The manuscript from which this fragment comes was in book form, and was designed for a Greek speaking reader, imperfectly acquainted with the Latin language.

The Latin words are arranged singly or in small groups in one column, and a parallel column gives the literal equivalent in Greek. It is therefore in the nature of a school book.

The Greek is in irregular uncials with some cursive admixture, the Latin script is mixed uncial and suggests the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century.

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The manuscript may therefore claim to be the oldest authority for this speech of Cicero by some four centuries.

### 10. TRANSLATION OF AN UNKNOWN AUTHOR INTO GREEK. Third century, A.D.

- (62) Two papyrus fragments from an unknown Latin work translated into Greek by a certain Isidorianus.

## CASE 2.

### CICERO.

1. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [DE OFFICIIS, ET PARADOXA.] 1465.

[*Begin.*] Marci Tuliij Ciceronis Arpinatis. ουλιςq<sub>3</sub> | romani.  
ac oratorū maximi. Ad M Tuliū | Ciceronem filiū suū.  
Officio<sub>4</sub> liber incipit. | Prefatio generalis in libros omnes.  
| [*Fol. 76 verso:*] Marci Tuliij Ciceronis paradoxa Incipit.  
| [*Fol. 86 recto:*] Versus. xij. sapientu<sub>5</sub> scilicet. Baxilij.  
Asmenij. | . . . | . . . | positi in Epithaphio Marci Tuliij  
Ciceronis. | [*Colophon, fol. 87 verso:*] Presens Marci tuliij  
clarissimū opus. Io- | hannes fust Magūtinus ciuis. nō  
atramē- | to. plumali cāna neq<sub>5</sub> aerea. Sed arte qua-  
| dam perpulcra. Petri manu pueri mei feli- | citer  
effeci finitum. Anno. M.cccc.lxv. | [*Fol. 88 recto:*] Manlio  
torquato. Flaccus. de vite hu- | mane breuitate. p  
paracō<sub>3</sub> tēpis. hec. |

Mainz: J. Fust and P. Schoeffer, 1465. Fol.

\* \* Printed on vellum.

The first edition printed of any classical author. If this volume ante-dates the edition of Lactantius printed at Subiaco on October 30 of the same year, it will also have the distinction of containing the earliest examples of Greek printing. From what source the ode of

**M**arci Tuli Ciceronis Arpinatis. Consulisq;  
 romani. ac oratorum maxim. Ad M. Tulum  
 Ciceronem filium suum. Officiorum liber incipit.  
 Prefatio generalis in libros omnes.

**Q**uoniam te marce fili. annum  
 iam audientem cratippum. idque  
 athenis. abundare oportet. pro-  
 ceptis. institutisque philo-  
 summa et doctoris auctoritate. et  
 verbis. quorum alterum te scientia  
 augere potest. altera exemplis.  
 tamen utripe. ad meam utilitatem semper cum grecis latina  
 coniungi. neque id in philia solum. sed etiam in dicendi exercita-  
 tione feci. id tibi censeo faciendum. ut par sis in utri-  
 usque omnium facultate. Quam quidem ad rem. nos ut vi-  
 demur. magnam adiumentum attulimus hominibus nostris.  
 ut non modo grecarum linguarum rudes. sed etiam docti. ali-  
 quantum se arbitrentur adeptos. et ad discendum et ad  
 iudicandum. Quamobrem discas tu quidem a principe huius  
 etatis philosophorum. et discas quamdiu voles. tandem autem  
 velle debebis. quoad te quantum proficias non penitebit.  
 Sed tamen nostra leges. non multum a peripateticis dissi-  
 dentia. quam utriusque socratici et platonicus volumus esse.  
 De rebus ipsis utere tuo iudicio. Nichil enim impe-  
 dio. Oronem autem latinam. efficies perfecto legendis  
 nostris plenior. Nec vero arroganter hoc dictum exi-  
 mari velim. Rationandi accedes scientiam multis quod  
 est orationis proprium. apte. distincte. ornate dicere. quam





## CASE 2: CICERO

Horace (iv. 7), "Diffugere nives. redeūt iam gramina campis," is taken is not known. The earliest printed edition of that author is shown in Case 4.

### 2. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [DE ORATORE.] [1465.]

[*Begin.*:] [C]ogitanti Mihi Sep̄f̄n̄vme- | ro & memoria uetera  
repetenti per bea- | ti fuisse . . . | *Etc.* [*End.*, fol. 108  
verso, line 27:] . . . disputa | tionis animos nostros  
curāq̄ laxemus. Et sic Finis |

[*Monastery of Subiaco: C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz, 1465.*] 4to.

\* \* \* The first printed edition, and the first surviving work printed in Italy. It was preceded by a "Donatus pro puerulis," of which no copy is known to exist. These two works, together with "De divinis institutionibus" of Lactantius and S. Augustine's "De civitate Dei," were printed in the Benedictine monastery of Subiaco, outside Rome. On the completion of the last work, C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz removed in 1467 into the city itself.

### 3. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [EPISTOLÆ AD FAMILIARES.] 1467.

[*Begin.*:] [E]go omni offitō ac potius pietate | *Etc.*

[*Colophon.*]

Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro |  
Arnoldusq; simul pannarts una æde colendi |  
Gente theotonica: romæ expediere sodales. |  
In domo Petri de Maxio. M.CCCC.LXVII. |

*Rome: C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz, 1467.* 4to.

\* \* \* This is probably the first work printed in Rome, being the earliest production of the press of C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz after their removal from Subiaco. The classical works issued by this press were edited by Joannes Andreas, Bishop of Aleria.

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### 4. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [OPERA OMNIA.] 1498- [99].

[*Vol. 1, fol. 9 recto, line 14:*] Ciceronis opera: quæ nobis benigniora fata reseruarunt ī quatuor uolumina digesta ipressimus: . . . | *Etc.* [*Vol. 1, colophon:*] Horum operū: quę de arte Cicero conscripsit: & ad hanc usq; ætatem | puenerunt Alexādri Minutiani oblocatio fuit: redemptura | Guilmorum fratrū. Librarii oppifices perfece | rūt Mediolani.

M.CCCC.LXXXX. | VIII. . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |

*Milan: Gulielmi fratres [Le Signerre] for A. Minutianus, 1498[-99]. Fol.*

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Cicero's collected works. It consists of a reimpression of previous editions of the separate works.

### 5. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [ORATIONES SELECTÆ.] 1471.

[*Begin., table:*] M. T. C. pro Magno Pompeio oratio luculentissima | ad Quirites feliciter incipit. | Quanq̄ mihi semper frequens conspectus uester: charta. I. | *Etc.*

[*Colophon:*]

Germani ingenii quis non miretur acumen? |

Quod uult germanus protinus efficiet: |

Aspice quam mira libros impresserit arte: |

Quam subito ueterum tot monumenta dedit |

Nomine Cristophorus: Valdarfer gentis alumnus: |

Ratisponensis gloria magna soli: |

Nunc ingens Ciceronis opus: causasq; forenses |

Quas inter patres dixit & in populo. |

Cernis quam recto: quam emendato ordine struxit |

Nulla figura oculis gratior esse potest: |

Hoc autem illustri Venetum perfecit in urbe |

Præstanti Mauro sub Duce Christophore: |

## CASE 2: CICERO

Accipite hunc librum quibus est facundia cordi |  
 Qui te Marce col& sponte disertus erit. |  
 M.CCCC.LXXI. Lodo. Carbo. |

*Venice : C. Valdarfer, 1471. Fol.*

\* \* This edition, although it omits the Philippics, the orations against Verres and those in favour of Fonteius and Roscius, merits attention on account of its typographical excellence. It is one of the finest works that issued from the press of C. Valdarfer, who is best known as the printer of the first edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron," of which this Library possesses the only perfect copy. All the books produced by him at Venice are of considerable rarity.

The poetical colophon is probably the composition of Valdarfer's corrector, Lodovico Carbo, whose name appears at the end.

Another edition, containing the whole of the orations, was printed in the same year by Sweynheym and Pannartz, at Rome, but the priority of impression is still undecided. A copy of this edition is also contained in the Library.

### 6. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [EPISTOLAE AD M. BRUTUM, AD QUINTUM FRATREM, AD OCTAVIUM, AD ATTICUM.] 1470.

[*Fol. 2 recto :*] M. Tul. Ciceronis. ad. M. Brutum & ceteros epistole. | [*Colophon :*] Impressū Rome opus In domo Petri & Frācisci de Maxīs. iuxta | campū Flore. p̄sidentibus magistris Cōrado Suueynheym & Arnoldo panartz. Anno dominici natalis. M.cccc.lxx. . . . | . . . |

*Rome : C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz, 1470. Fol.*

\* \* The first printed edition of these letters.

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### 7. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [RHETORICA NOVA ET VETUS.] 1470.

[*Begin.*:] [E]tsi Negociis familiaribus impediti | uix satis  
ocium studio suppeditare | possimus: . . . | [*Fol.* 68  
*verso*:] Marci Tvllii Ciceronis Orato | ris Clarissimi [*or*  
*rather of* Q. Cornificius] Ad Herennium Rhetoricorum  
Novorum Liber | Vltimus Feliciter Explicit. | [*Fol.* 69  
*recto*:] [ ] aepe Et multū hoc mecū cogitavi |

[*Colophon*:]

Emendata manu sunt exemplaria docta |  
Omniboni: quem dat utraq<sup>3</sup> lingua patrem. |  
Hæc eadem Ienson ueneta Nicolaus in urbe |  
Formavit: Mauro sub duce Christoforo. |  
Marci Tvllii Ciceronis Orato | ris Clarissimi Rhetoricorum |  
Veterum Liber Vltimus Felici |  
Ter Explicit. | .M.CCCC.LXX. |

*Venice: N. Jenson, 1470. 4to.*

\* \* The first printed edition of these works. The type used in this work is one of the Venetian founts on which the "golden type" of William Morris was modelled.

### 8. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [ORATIONES PHILIPPICAE.] [1470?]

[*Fol.* 1 *verso*:] Campanus Senensi meo salutē. . . | [*Fol.* 2  
*recto*:] [ ] ntequam De Repv | blica Patres Cōscripti  
dicam: . . . | *Etc.*

[*Colophon*:]

Anser Tarpeii custos Iouis: unde q<sup>3</sup> alis |  
Constreperes Gallus decedit: ultor adest |  
Vdalricus Gallus: ne quem poscant in usum |  
Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis. |  
Imprimit ille die quantū non scribit anno. |  
Ingenio haud nocuas: omnia vicit homo: |  
[*Rome*:] U. Gallus [*i.e.* U. Han, 1470?]. [*Fol.*





Publii Virgilij Maronis Liber Bucolicorum  
Incipit Feliciter. • Melibeus

Tire tu patule recubans sub tegmi  
ne fagi      Siluestrem tenui mu  
sam meditaris auena      Nos  
patrie fines • et dulcia loquimur  
arua      Nos patriam fugimus  
tu tire lentus in umbra

Formosam resonare doces amarillida siluas  
• Ti. O melibee deus nobis hec oia fecit  
Nanq; erit ille mihi semper deus: illius aram  
sepe tener nostris ab ouilibus imbuet agnus:  
Ille meas errare boues • vt cernis • & ipsum  
Ludere que vellem calamo permisit agresti  
Me. Nō eqdē inuideo • miror magis vndiq; totis  
Vsq; adeo turbamur agris • en ipse capellas  
Protenus eger ago: hanc etiam vix tire duco  
hic inter densas corulos modo nanq; gemello s  
Speni gregis • a silice in nuda conixa reliquit  
Sepe malum hoc nobis si mens non leua fuisset  
De celo tactas memini predicere quercus  
Sepe sinistra cana predixit ab ilice cornix  
Sed tamen iste deus quis sit da tire nobis  
• Ti. Vrbem quā dicunt romam melibee putauī  
Stultus ego • huic nostre similem • quo sepe solem?  
Pastores ouium teneros depellere fetus  
Sic canibus catulos similes • sic matribus hedos  
Noram • sic paruis magna componere solebam  
Verum hec tātum alias inter caput extulit vrbes  
Quantum lenta solēt inter uiburna cupressi  
• Me. Et que tanta fuit romā tibi causa uidēdi s  
• Ti. Libertas que sera tamen respexit inertem

### CASE 3: VERGIL

- \* \* The first printed edition. The colophon quoted above, with its punning allusion to Han's name, is one of the quaintest used by any early printer.

### CASE 3.

#### VERGIL.

#### 1. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] [1469?]

[*Begin. :*] Publij Virgilij Maronis Liber Bucolicorum | Incipit Feliciter . . . | [*Fol. 15 recto, line 15 :*] Publij Virgilij Maronis Liber Primus Geor | gicorum Incipit Feliciter | [*Fol. 50 verso, Line 26 :*] Publij Virgilij Maronis Liber Eneidum | Primus Incipit Feliciter | [*End., fol. 208, line 9 :*] Vitaq<sub>3</sub> cum gemitu fugit indignata sub vmbras | [*Strassburg : J. Mentelin, 1469 ?*] Fol.

- \* \* Generally considered to be the first printed Vergil. It has no indication of place, printer or date, but is assigned to Mentelin, who was using this type as early as 1466.

#### 2. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA ET APPENDIX VERGILIANA.] [1469].

[*Begin. :*] [E]loquētie splēdore : & rerū dignitate : locupletiorē | Virgilio Poetā : unū fortasse Homerū Græci : | *Etc.* [*Fol. 3 verso, table, line 3 :*] P. Virgilii Maronis. Culex. Lusimus. | *Etc.* [*Line 13 :*] Sūma uirgilianæ narratiōis in tribus operibus. | Bucolicis. Georgicis & ænæide Pastorum. |

[*Colophon, fol. 195 recto :*]

Aspicias illustris lector quicunq; libellos |  
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse : lege. |  
Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona : forsan |  
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum. |

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Cōrardus suueynheym : Arnoldus pānartzq; magistri |  
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul. |  
Petrus cum fratre Francisco maximus ambo |  
Huic operi optatam contribuere domum. |

[*Fol. 197 recto: Priapeia. 1*] Tutela Lemni dispares  
mouet gressus. | *Etc. [End., fol. 202 recto:] Finis*  
Excerptorvm. |

*Rome: C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz, [1469]. Fol.*

\* \* \* The first edition printed at Rome.

### 3. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] 1470.

[*Begin. : Eclogues.*] [T]ityre. Tv Patvlae | recubans sub  
tegmīne fagi | *Etc. [Fol. 11 recto, line 27: Georgics.]*  
[Q]uid Faciat Laetas | segetes : quo sidere terram | *Etc.*  
[*Fol. 38 recto, line 31: Aeneid.*] [A]rma : Virvmqve  
Cano : | troiē qui primus ab oris | *Etc.*

[*Colophon:*]

Progenitus spira formis monumenta maronis |  
Hęc uindelinus scripsit apud uenetos. |  
Laudent ergo alii polycletos parrhasiosue |  
Et quosuis alios id genus artifices. |  
Ingenuas quisquis musarum diligit artes |  
In primis ipsum laudibus afficiet. |  
Nec uero tantum quia multa uolumina : quantū |  
Q<sub>3</sub> perpulchra simul optimag<sub>3</sub> exhibeat. |  
.M.CCCC.LXX. |

*Venice: Vindelinus de Spira, 1470. Fol.*

\* \* \* The first Venetian edition, and the first one with a  
printed date.

### 4. SERVIUS MAURUS HONORATUS [COMMENTARII IN VERGILII OPERA]. [1470?]

[*Begin. :*] Mauri Seruii Honorati grāmāti: cōmē | tarius in  
bucolica Virgilii incipit. | [*Fol. 14 verso, col. 1, line 47:*]  
Mauri Seruii Honorati Grāmātiti: com | mēttarius i



### CASE 3: VERGIL

**Georgica Virgillii foelicit' incipit.** | [Fol. 38 *recto*, col. 2, line 3:] **Mauri seruii. Honorati grāmatici. Commē | tarius in eneida Virgillii incipit.** | [Fol. 161 *recto*, col. 1, index:] [A]bathos insula que stix vocat' vi. **Ene. fo. v | co. i. ibi lucos stigios | Etc.** [End. fol. 182 *recto*, col. 2. line 27:] **zetus & calam filii boree & orithie iii. ene. | f. iii. c. iii. ibi strophadum & c. | Amen |**

[Strassburg: 'R' printer, c. 1470.] Fol.

\* \* \* The 'R' printer is so called from his employment of a curiously shaped capital 'R,' of which several examples may be seen on the open pages. He was formerly, but erroneously, identified with the printer Mentelin, but is now generally identified with Adolf Rusch, of Ingweiler, who married Johann Mentelin's daughter Salome, and succeeded Mentelin in his business, and was himself succeeded by Martin Flach. The precise dates of this printer are not known with certainty, so that the edition of Servius of 1471 from the press of Valdarfer at Venice may, perhaps, be anterior to this one.

#### 5. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] 1471.

[Begin.: Eclogues.] [T]ityre Tv Patvlae | **recubans sub tegmine fagi | Etc.** [Fol. 11 *verso*, line 26: **Georgics**] **quid Faciat Laetas | segetes: quo sidere terram | Etc.** [Fol. 41 *verso*, line 28: **Aeneid.**] [ ]rma: **Virvmque Cano: | troiæ qui primus ab oris | Etc.** [Fol. 171 *recto*, line 13. **Book XIII of the Aeneid by M. Vegius:**] [ ]vrnvs Vt **Extremo | deuictus marte profudit | Etc.**

[Colophon:]

.M.CCCC.LXXI. |

**Minciadæ quiconq3 cupit cognoscere uatis |**  
**Carmina: seu quisquis uegi simul optat habere: |**  
**Me legat: aut fratres. paruo numerosa iuuentus: |**  
**Vno eodemq3 sumus pressi sesquiq3 locoq3. |**

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Non solomon: neq<sub>3</sub> hyran. nō dædalus: atq<sub>3</sub> sibyla |  
 Græcia non omnis sapientibus inclyta q̄q̄: |  
 Non armis romana potens æquandaq<sub>3</sub> diuis |  
 Gloria iactauit tali se se arte decoram. |  
 Nos igitur peperit patrem qui nomie primum | .  
 Rettulit alter adam: formis quos pressit ahenis.: |

[*Venice:*] *Adam [of Ammergau]*, 1471. Fol.

\* \* Only two other copies of this edition appear to be known.

This edition contains probably the earliest printed text of the so-called 13th Book of the Aeneid. Maffeo Vegio, the author, was the intimate friend of several occupants of the papal throne. Of many works from his pen this is the one by which he is now chiefly remembered. He was born at Lodi in 1406 and died at Rome in 1458.

### 6. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] 1472.

[*Begin.:*] .P. Maronis. Virgilii. | Bvccolicorvm. Liber. | Incipit.  
 | [*Fol. 12 verso, line 13:*] .P. Maronis. Virgi- | lii.  
 Georgicorvm. Li- | ber. Primvs. Incipit. | [*Fol. 42 verso:*]  
 .P. Maronis. Virgilii. Liber | Eneidis. Feliciter | .Incipit.  
 | [*Fol. 175 recto, line 22:*] .P. Maronis: Virgilii. | Vita.  
 Ex: Servio. Donato: | Qvintiliano: Agelio. | Et: Re-  
 liqvis. | [*Colophon:*] Vrbs Basilea mihi nomen est  
 Leonardus Achates: | Qui tua compressi carmina diue  
 Maro. | Anno christi humanati. M.cccc.lxxii. | . . . |

[*Padua:*] *Leonardus Achates*, 1472. Fol.

\* \* An edition of extreme rarity.

### 7. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA. ET APPENDIX VERGILIANA.] 1473.

[*Begin.:*] Tabula librorum q̄ in hoc uolumine cōtinenti. | [ ]v.  
 V. Maronis uita Virgilius. | *Etc.* [*Fol. 24 recto:*] P.  
 Virgilii Maronis Bucolica. | [*Fol. 36 verso, line 11:*] P.

### CASE 3: VERGIL

Virgilii Maronis Georgicon | ad Mecenatem Liber primus.  
 | [*Fol. 69 verso, line 7:*] P. Virgilii. Maronis Aenidos  
 liber p'mus. | [*Fol. 214 verso, line 17:*] Tertius-decimus  
 Aeneidos per | Maffeum Vehium additus. | [*Fol. 224  
 recto, line 4:*] P. V. Maronis Moretum. | [*Followed by  
 the other minor poems.*] [*Colophon:*] Præsens hæc  
 Virgilii impressio poetę | clarissimi in alma urbe Roma  
 facta | est . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . nō atramēto plumali  
 | calamo neq; stylo ꝑreo sed artificiosa | quadam ad-  
 inuentione imprimendi | seu caracterizādi opus sic  
 effigiatū | est ad dei laudē industrięq; est con- | suma-  
 tum. per Vdalricum Gallum & | Simonem de Luca.  
 Anno domini | M.CCCC.LXXiii. Die uero. IIII. | mēsis  
 Nouembris. . . . | . . . | . . . |

Rome : U. Gallus [*Han*] and Simon de Luca, 1473.  
 Fol.

\* \* The third Roman impression. It is of importance as  
 exhibiting a more accurate text than the two previous  
 editions printed at Rome.

### 8. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] 1473.

[*Begin.:* Eclogues.] [T]ityre tu patulæ recubans | sub  
 tegimine fagi: Me. | *Etc.* [*Fol. 12 recto, line 12:*  
 Georgics.] [Q]uid faciat lætas segetes: | quo sydere  
 terram | *Etc.* [*Fol. 42 recto, line 6:* Aeneid.] [A]rma  
 uirumq; cano: troiæ qui primus ab oris. | *Etc.*  
 [*Colophon:*] Brixia maronis opera expressa fuere pres-  
 bytero petro | uilla iubente die uigessimō primo aprilis.  
 M.cccclxxiii |

Brescia: printed for Petrus Villa, 1473. Fol.

\* \* The first book printed at Brescia. The type is very  
 similar to, if not identical with, that used by Petrus  
 Adam de Michaelibus, the first printer at Mantua.

Only two other copies appear to be known.

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### 9. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] 1501.

Vergilivs. | [Edited by A. P. Manutius.] [Colophon:]  
*Venetis Ex Aedibus Al | di Romani Mense | aprili.*  
*M.DI. | 8vo.*

\* \* \* Printed on vellum.

The first book in italic type. From the lines at the end of the preface, "In praise of the letter-cutter," one learns that the characters were cut by Francesco da Bologna, who has been identified with the painter, Francesco Raibolini, called Francia. The type is generally said to have been modelled upon the handwriting of Petrarch, and it is worthy of note that Aldus printed in succession the two favourite authors of that poet, namely, Vergil and Horace, and thirdly, an edition of Petrarch.

A counterfeit edition, corresponding exactly with the Aldine, was issued at Lyons in the same year.

### 10. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] [1520.]

Vergiliana poesis que latinita | tis norma est Et propulsatis  
 z | elimatis omnibus mendis feli | ci gaudet exordio. |  
 [Device of "Richard pynson" beneath title.—On verso  
 of title: ¶ Iohannes Ferrand breuiuscula hac oratiōe |  
 cōtinentissimū viru Magistrū Petrum Tur- | relli plurima  
 salute impartitur. | ]

¶ *Venalis extat Londoñ sub diui Geor | gij signo in*  
*vico nuncupato | Fletestrete iuxta limina | scti Dūstani.*  
 | ✠ | [1520.] 8vo.

\* \* \* The only other copy recorded is one in the Library of Exeter College, Oxford.



P.V.M.MANTVANIBV  
COLICORVM  
TITYRVS.

Melibæus. Tityrus.

**T**ityre tu patula recubās sub Me.  
te gremio fagi  
Siluestrem tenui musam meditaris  
aena.  
Nos patriæ fines, et dulcia linqui  
mus arua,

Nos patriam fugimus, tu Tityre lentus in umbra  
Formosam resonare doces Amyrllida sylvas.  
O Melibæe, deus nobis hæc oia fecit. Ti.  
Nanq; erit ille mihi semper deus, illius aram  
Sæpe tener nostris ab ouilibus imbuet agnus.  
Ille meas errare boues, ut cernis, et ipsum  
Ludere, quæ uellem, calamo permisit agresti.  
Non equidem inuidco, miror magis, undiq; totis Me.  
Vsq; adeo turbatur agris, en ipse capellas  
Protinus æger ago, hanc etiam uix Tityre duco.  
Hic inter densas corylos modo nanq; gemellos,  
Sæpe gregis absilice in nuda connixa reliquit.  
Sæpe malum hoc nobis, si mens non leua fuisset,  
De cælo tactus memini prædicere quercus.  
Sæpe sinistra cæna prædixit ab ilice cornix.  
Sed tamen, iste deus qui sit, da Tityre nobis.  
Vrbem, quam dicunt Romam, Melibæe putavi Ti.  
Sulcus ego huic nostræ similem, quo sæpe solemus



## CASE 4: POETRY

### CASE 4.

#### POETRY.

#### 1. LUCANUS (MARCUS ANNÆUS). [PHARSALIA.] 1469.

[*Begin.*: Letter by the editor S. Andreas, Bishop of Aleria.]

[H]oc tempore pater beatissime Paule. u. uenete |  
Pontifex Maxime bonā primū ualitudinē ab | omnipotenti  
deo per castissimas tuas preces opto : . . . | *Etc.* [Fol.  
3 *recto*: Epitaphion Lucani.] [C]orduba me genuit.  
rapuit Nero. prelia dixi. | *Etc.* [Line 5: Pharsalia.]  
[ ]ella per æmathios | plus q̄ ciuilia campos | *Etc.*

*Colophon*:

Hoc Conradus opus suueynheym ordine miro |  
Arnoldusq3 simul pannarts una æde colendi |  
Gente theotenica : romæ expediere sodales. |  
.M.CCCC.LXIX. |

*Rome*: C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz, 1469. Fol.

\* \* The first printed edition of Lucan.

#### 2. HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS). [OPERA.] [1470?].

[*Begin.*:] Qvinti Oratii Flacci Car | minvm Liber Primvs. |  
[Fol. 60 *verso*, line 9:] Qvinti Oracii Flacci Epodos |  
[Fol. 74 *recto*, line 5:] Qvinti Oracii Flacci | Carmen  
Secvlare | [Fol. 75 *verso*, line 7:] Finis |  
Hoc quicunq3 dedit Venusini carmen Horatii : |  
Et studio formis correctum effinxit in istis |  
Viuat. & æterno sic nomine sæcula uincat |  
Omnia. ceu nunquam numeris abolebitur auctor : |  
[Fol. 76 *recto*:] Qvinti Oratii Flacci Epi | stolarvm Liber  
Primvs. | [Fol. 106 *recto*:] Qvinti Oratii Flacci Ser-  
monvm | Liber Primvs. | [Fol. 148 *recto*:] Qvinti Oratii  
Flacci Poetria | [*End.*, fol. 157 *recto*, line 13:] Non  
missura cutem nisi plena cruoris irudo. | Finis |

[*Venice*, 1470?] 4to.

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- \* \* The first printed edition of Horace. The same types are used in several other books which cannot be assigned to any particular press, including an edition of St. Basil: "De officiis vitae solitariae," of 1471. The press is connected with Venice by the presence in some copies of a woodcut border of a character peculiar to works printed in that city.

### 3. JUVENALIS (DECIMUS JUNIUS). [SATIRAE.] [1470 ?]

[Begin.] [S]emper ergo auditor tātum : nūq̄ | ne reponam ?  
| Vexatus totiens rauci theseide | codri. | Etc.

[Colophon :]

Anser Tarpei custos lous : unde q3 alis |

Constreperes : Gall<sup>o</sup> decidit : Vltor adest |

Vdāricus Gallus : ne quem poscant in usum |

Edocuit pennis nil opus esse tuis. |

Imprimit ille die : quantū non scribitur anno |

Ingenio haud noceas : omnia uincit homo. |

[Rome:] U. Gallus [Han], [1470 ?] 4to.

- \* \* Of extreme rarity. This impression may be earlier than the Venetian one, dated 1470, printed by Vindelinius de Spira, of which the library possesses a copy.

### 4. MARTIALIS (MARCUS VALERIUS). [EPIGRAMMATON LIBRI.] [1471 ?]

[Begin. : Epigrammaton liber.] [B]arbara. Pi | ramidum  
sileat mi | racula memphis | Etc. [Fol. 4 verso, line 4 :  
Epigrammaton liber I:] [S]pero. Me. Secv- | turum  
in libellis meis | tale temperamentum ut | Etc. [End.,  
fol. 178 verso, line 26:] Cristateq; sonant undiq; lucis  
aues | Finis |

[Rome: printer of Silius Italicus, c. 1471.] 4to.

- \* \* This edition is not improbably anterior to that issued in July, 1471, at Ferrara, which is also in the library. The latter impression does not contain the "Epigram-



## CASE 4: POETRY

maton liber". The type used in this volume is identical with that employed by the unknown printer of the second edition of *Silius Italicus* which, according to the colophon, was completed at Rome, April 26, 1471, under the editorship of J. Pomponius Lætus. An edition of Columella without any indication of place, date or printer, which is in the University Library at Cambridge, is the only other work known from this press. This volume and the *Silius Italicus* have been commonly attributed to the press of G. Laver, but a comparison of his types with the fount here used does not support the conclusion. This copy, and an imperfect one said by Dibdin to be in the Imperial Library at Vienna, are the only copies which can be traced.

### 5. OVIDIUS NASO (PUBLIUS). [OPERA.] 1471.

[*Begin.*:] [F]rāiscus Puteolanus parmensis Frāisco gō |  
 zagē Cardinali Manthvano suo Sal. Pl. d. | Poemata  
 Publii Ouidii Nasonis nup a me recogni | ta ip̄ssaq<sub>3</sub> sub  
 tuo noīe edere constitui . . . | *Etc.* [*Fol. 3 verso, line*  
*18:*] Huius opera omnia medea exēpta & | triumpho Cē  
 | saris: & libello illo pontica lingua cōposito: quē in |  
 curia tempoꝝ perierunt: Balthesar Azoguidus Ci | uis  
 Bononiensis honestissimo loco natus primus in | sua  
 ciuitate artis impressorię iuentor . . . | . . . ad utilitatē  
 humani ge | neris impressit; | MCCCCLXXI |

[*Bologna:*] *Balthesar Azoguidus*, 1471. Fol.

\* \* This edition and the Roman one of the same year, printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz, which is likewise in this library, are the two earliest impressions of the works of Ovid. It is uncertain which of the two appeared first, although the priority has generally been conceded to the Bologna edition.

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This work is commonly regarded as the first production of the Bologna press, but it may have been preceded by an undated edition of Phalaris.

### 6. CATULLUS (GAIUS VALERIUS). [CATULLI, TIBULLI, PROPERTII CARMINA, ET STATII SILVAE.] 1472.

[*Begin.*:] ualeri<sup>9</sup> Catuli<sup>9</sup> scriptor lyric<sup>9</sup> Verone nascitur | Olympiade. .C.lxiii. Anno ante natum Salusti | um Crispum. . . . | *Etc.* [*End.*:] Tabula librorum qui sunt in presenti uolumine. | Albius Tibullus elegiæ Scriptor optimus. | Aurelius Propertius Beuanus. | Clarissimi poetę Catulli Veronēsis Epigrāma. | Pub. Papinus. Statius Syluarum. | M.CCCC.LXXII. |

[*Venice: Vindelinius de Spira*], 1472. 4to.

\* \* \* This is the first collected edition of these poets, and not  
\* \* \* improbably the earliest impression of each author.

### 7. STATIUS (PUBLIUS PAPINIUS). [OPERA OMNIA.] 1483.

[*Begin.*:] Placidi Lactantii interpretatio in primum librum Thebaidos. | [*Below 4 lines of commentary*:] [ ]raternas Acies: alternaq<sup>3</sup> regna pfanis | Decertata odiis sōtesq<sup>3</sup> euoluere Thebas | *Etc.* [*Fol. 128 recto*:] Recollecta super Achilleida. P. Papinii Statii: tradita a | Domino Frācisco Mataracio perusino uiro disertissimo. | [*Line 50*:] P. Pa. Statii Achilleidos Liber. i. | [*Fol. 151 recto*:] Domitii Calderini Veronensis secretarii apostolici ad Augustinum mafeū | Veronensem scriptorem apostolicum in Siluas Statii papinii. | [*Fol. 153 recto*:] Domitius Calderinus | Augustino Mafeo. | [*Below 4 lines of commentary*:] Ex emendatione & interpretatione Domitii calderi- | ni Veronensis Statii papinii Neapolitani Syluarū | Liber primus ad Stellam. | [*Fol. 216 recto, at foot of text*:] Syluarum quinto libro finis Domitius calderinus | Veronensis secretarius apostolicus emendauit inter | prætatusque est Romæ calendis sextilibus.



ὅσρα τε βράτρυχοις ἰν ἀραχὺς ἰσχυρὸς ἔπεμψεν  
 Qui uisq; tantis auxilia ores statim misit  
 ἡλεονδεξαιφρησ νότακρυονες αγκυλοχῆλαι  
 Ven tū aut exi priso terga i incudis molu habētes  
 λοξοβαταῖς πέλλοι ψάλλιδοσμοι ὅσρα κοδρμοι  
 O biter i cēdetes eorti loicēpici os hñtes eorticipel les  
 ὅσρα τοι παλινωτοι ἀποσλβοντες ἐν ὧμοισ  
 O sñedētes latitergi relucētes p humeris  
 βλαιστοι χιρὸ τένοντες ἀπόσφινων ἐσορῶντες  
 B lesi manib; exiēti a pēctoribus in spiciētes  
 ὅκτα ποδες Δικαρηνοὶ ἀχειρέες οἱ δεκαλέοντας  
 C elopedes hicipites sine manibus hi appellāt  
 κarkinoi οἱ ρά μνα νούρας σωματεσιν ἐκοπτον  
 C aēti qui uti p mūx caudas mome rden  
 ἡ δέ ωδασ καὶ χεῖρας ἀνεγνάμπτοντο λῶγχοι  
 Et pides & manib; reflectebat aut lācra  
 τοῖσ καὶ ὑπέδοεισ αὖ πονίεσ μνες οὐδετε μείναν  
 Fios & timuerat ὄνει μρες nec aplius ex pētauerūt  
 ἐσ δέφυγη στραπώντο ελνετο δη κλοσ ἡδῃ  
 In aut fugi cōuerli lūz. cecidit aut sol. iam  
 καὶ ωλεων γέλε τῇ μονῇ μεροσ ἐξε τελέσθη  
 Et belu fñs solius diei expletus est

μνοβίτραχομαχία

τέλος



## CASE 4: POETRY

| M.CCCC.LXXV. | [*Fol.* 216 *verso*:] **Papinii Vita.** | [*Fol.* 217 *recto*:] **Ad Franciscum Aragonium Ferdinandi Regis Neap. F. Domitius Veronensis.** | [*Line* 30: **Domitius in Sapho Ouidii** | [*Fol.* 217 *verso*, below 29 lines of commentary:] **Sapho Phaoni.** | [*Fol.* 223 *verso*, line 40:] **Domitii elucubratio in quædā ppertii loca. quæ difficiliora uidebāt** **Ad Frā. Arago. Fer. R. ne. F.** | [*Colophon*:] **Venetiis per Octavianū Scotū Mo | doetiēsem.** **M.CCCCLXXXIII.** | **Quarto nonas Decembris.** | **Finis |**

*Venetiis: Octavianus Scotus, 1483. Fol.*

\* \* The first collected edition of the works of Statius.  
\*

### 8. CLAUDIANUS (CLAUDIUS). [OPERA.] 1482.

[*Begin*.:] **Barnabas Celsanus Bartholomæo paiello Equiti Vicenti-** | **no. S.P.D. . . .** | *Etc.* [*Fol.* 2 *recto*:] **Claudii Claudiani præfatio in raptum Pro-** | **serpinæ.** | [*Colophon*:] **Finis operum Cl. Claudiani: quæ nō minus | eleganter q̄ diligenter impressit Iacobus Dusen | sis Milesimo quadrigentesimo octogesimo secū | do sex. cal. Iun. Vicentiæ |**

*Vicentiae: Iacobus Dusensis, 1482. Fol.*

\* \* The first printed edition of Claudian's entire works.  
\*

### 9. BATRACHOMYOMACHIA. [1474 ?]

[*Begin*.: **Greek text, with interlinear Latin prose translation.**]

[α]ρχόμενος πρῶτον μουσῶν χορὸν ἐ[ξ] ξλικῶνος | **In-**  
**cipiens primum musarum chorum ex helicone** | *Etc.*

[*Fol.* 1 *verso*: **Metrical Latin version of C. Marsuppini.**]

**Ranarum murumq3 simul crudelia bella** | *Etc.* [*Fol.* 24 *verso*, line 15, end of metrical version:] **Phoebus cū tanti**

**cessit discordia belli** | **μνοβατραχομαχία τέλος** | [*Fol.* 25 *verso*:]

**Quoniā nomē rei esse cōsequēs d̄b&: Apud poetas idō** | **plerūq3 ipsis de officiis sūpta ppia sūt noīa** . . . | [*Line* 19:] **Tria Sunt Ranarum Genera** | . . . |

. . . | . . . | [*End*., fol. 26 *recto*, line 21:] **και πολέμου**

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τὲλε τῇ μονον μεροσ ἔξε τελέσθη | Et belli finis solius diei  
expletus est | μυνοβατραχομαχια τῆλοσ |

[*Brescia: T. Ferrandus, c. 1474?*] 4to.

\* \* \* This is the only known copy of what R. Proctor believed to be the first Greek text ever printed. It was assigned by him on typographical grounds to the press of Thomas Ferrandus of Brescia, of whose work very few examples are known. The only certain date connected with Ferrandus is 1473, in which year he printed the "Statuta communis Brixiae."

The Greek text, with the interlinear Latin translation, is printed on the recto of each leaf, whilst the verso is uniformly reserved for the metrical version of C. Mar-suppini.

### 10. THEOCRITUS. [Θεοκρίτου εἰδύλλια · Ἡσιόδου ἔργα καὶ ἡμέραι.] [1480?]

[*Begin.:*] Θεοκρίτου Θύρσις Ἡ Ὡδὴ Ἐιδύλλιον. A. | [*Fol. 31 verso, line 5:*] Τέλος τοῦ θεοκρίτου | [*Fol. 32 recto:*] Ἡσιόδου Τοῦ Ασκραίου Ἔργα | Καὶ Ἡμέραι. | [*End.; fol. 46 recto:*] Ὀρνιθας κρίνων καὶ ὑπερβασίας ἀλείεινων. |

[*Milan: Bonus Accursius, c. 1480.*] 4to.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Theocritus and Hesiod.

Bonus Accursius acted as superintendent of the press from which this and other Greek books issued. The mechanical part of the work has been attributed to the brothers Benignus and Ioannes Antonius de Honate, who were printing in Milan at this time.

### 11. HOMER. [OPERA OMNIA, GRÆCE.] 1488.

[*Begin.:*] Bernardvs Nerlivs Petro Medicae Lavrentii | Filio. S. |

[*Fol. 1 verso:*] Δημήτριος ὁ χαλκονδύλης τοῖς ἐντευξομένοις εὖ πράττειν. | [*Colorphon:*] Ἡ τοῦ ὁμήρου ποιήσις ἅπασα ἐντυπωθεῖσα πέρας εἶλη | φεν ἤδη σὺν θεῶ ἐν φλωρεντία,

## CASE 4: POETRY

ἀναλώμασι μὲν τῶν εὖ | γενῶν καὶ ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν, καὶ  
 περὶ λόγους ἑλληνικοὺς σπου | δαίων βερνάρδου καὶ νηρίου  
 ταναΐδος τοῦ νεριλίου φλω- | ρεντίνουιν· πόνω δὲ καὶ δε-  
 ξιότητι δημητρίου μεδιολα | νέως κρητὸς, τῶν λογίων ἀνδρῶν  
 χάριν καὶ λόγων ἑλληνι | κῶν ἐφιεμένων, ἔτει τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς  
 χριζοῦ γεννήσεως χιλιο- | ρῷ τετρακοσισῷ ὀγδοηκοσῷ ὀγδόῳ  
 μηνὸς δεκεμβρίου | ἐνάτῃ. |

Florence: [Bartolommeo di Libri], 1488. Fol.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Homer.

### 12. MUSAEUS. [DE HERONE ET LEANDRO.] [1495.]

Μουσαίου ποιημάτων τὰ καθ' ἡρῶ (καὶ) Λεάνδρον ὃ δὴ (καὶ) εἰς |  
 τὴν ῥωμαίων διάλεκτον αὐτολεξεῖ μετω- | χετεύθη. |  
**Musæi opusculum de Herone & | Leandro, quod & in**  
**latinam | linguam ad uer- | bum trala- | tum | est | . |**  
 [Colophon, fol. 11 verso.] 'Εγράφη 'Εν 'Ενετίαις Δαπά- |  
 νη Καὶ Δεξιότητι 'Αλ- | δου Τοῦ Φιλέλλη- | νος καὶ 'Ρω-  
 | μαί- | ου. | . . . | . . . |

[Venice: Aldus, 1495.] 4to.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Musaeus. The Latin version is by M. Musurus, afterwards Archbishop of Malvasia.

This work was formerly supposed to be the earliest production of the press of Aldus, but this distinction belongs most likely to the volume containing the "Erotemata" of Lascaris, and other treatises, which is exhibited in Case 8.

### 13. APOLLONIUS, RHODIUS. [Ἀργοναυτικά.] 1496.

[Fol. 2 recto:] Ἀπολλωνίου Ροδίου Ἀργοναυτικῶν Πρωτον. |  
 [Colophon:] Ἐν Φλωρεντίαι 'Ἐτει Χιλιοστῷ Τετρα | κοσισ-  
 τῷ 'Ενενηκοστῷ Ἑκτωι. |

Florence: [Lorenzo di Alopa], 1496. 4to.

\* \* \* Printed on vellum.

The first impression of Apollonius Rhodius. The Greek press from which this volume issued was under the

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direction of Ioannes Laskaris, by whom Lorenzo di Alopa was employed as a professional printer. Several works were produced there, printed wholly or chiefly in Greek majuscules, like the volume exhibited.

### CASE 5.

#### DRAMA.

#### 1. TERENCE (PUBLIUS) *Afer* [COMÆDIÆ.] [1469?]

[*Begin. :*] Publij Terentij Affri pœete comici comediārū liber |  
incipit feliciter | [*End., fol. 102 verso, line 20 :*] Publij  
Terencij Affri Poete | Comici Comediarum liber Finit. |  
[*Strassburg : J. Mentelin, c. 1469.*] Fol.

\* \* The first impression of Terence. The text is printed  
\* as prose.

#### 2. TERENCE (PUBLIUS) *Afer*. [COMÆDIÆ.] 1496.

Terenti <sup>o</sup> cū	{	Directorio	{	Vocabulorū
		Glosa iterlineali		Sententiarū
		Comētarijs		artis Comice
				Donato
		Gvidone		
		Ascensio		

[Beneath title a woodcut inscribed Theatrvm.] [*Colophon :*]  
Impressum in Imperiali ac vrbe libera Argentina Per  
ma- | gistrum Ioannē Grüninger accuratissime nitidis-  
simeq<sup>3</sup> elabo | ratū & denuo reuisum atq<sup>3</sup> collectum ex  
diuersis commētarijs | Anno incarnatiōis dominice Mille-  
simoquaterq<sup>3</sup>centesimo | nagesimosexto. Kalendarū  
vero Nouembrium. Finit foelicitur. |

*Strassburg : J. Grüninger, 1496.* Fol.

\* \* Illustrated with a number of woodcuts. The printer of  
\* this work, Johann Reinhard, who called himself J.



## CASE 5: DRAMA

Grüniger from his birthplace, Grüningen in Suabia, is famous for the illustrated works produced at his press, of which this edition of Terence, a Horace of 1498, a Boethius of 1501 and an impression of Vergil executed in 1502 are the most celebrated.

A remarkable feature of the illustrations by which these editions are distinguished is the ingenious manner in which some of the blocks were cut so as to permit of the arrangement of the various figures and portions of scenery in any order required by the text.

The woodcut on the title-page is believed to be the earliest pictorial representation of a theatre.

### 3. DONATUS (AELIUS). [COMMENTARIUS IN TERENTII COMÆDIAS.] [1470?]

[*Begin.*:] [        ] vblivs Terentivs Afer | Carthagine natus:  
seruiuit Rome Te | rencio Lucano senatori. . . . | *Etc.*  
[*End.*, fol. 250 recto, line 28:]

Qui cupit obstrusam frugem gustasse Terenti |  
Donatum querat noscere grammaticum. |

[*Strassburg*: the 'R' printer, i.e. Adolf Rusch, c. 1470.] Fol.

\* \* \* Probably the first printed edition of the commentary of Donatus on Terence. Blank spaces have been left, as can be seen in the open pages, wherever Greek words occur in the text of Donatus.

### 4. PLAUTUS (TITUS MACCIUS). [COMÆDIÆ.] 1472.

[*Begin.*:] Reuerendissimo in Christo patri & domino Iacobo Zeno Pontifici | Patauino Georgius Alexandrinus Salutem plurimā dicit. | [*Fol. 3 verso, table*.:] Georgii Alexandrini Epistolę ad Iacobum Zenum: Patauinum Ponti. | quę incipit: Libet laboriosi mei conatus: Et uite Poetę extra ordinem Co | moediarum positę. Fabularū nomina subiecta sunt: ut facilius: quā quisq; | desyderauerit

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fabulam : eam inueniat. | [*Colophon* :] Plautinę uiginti  
 Comoedię : lingue Latine delicię : magna ex parte emen-  
 | datę per Georgium Alexandrinum : de cuius eruditione  
 et diligentia in- | dicent legentes. Impressę fuere opera  
 & impendio Ioannis de Colonia | Agripinensi : atq; Vinde-  
 lini de Spira. | Venetiis. M.CCCC.LXXII. . . . | . . . |  
*Venice : Vindelinus de Spira, 1472. Fol.*

\* \* \* The first impression of the comedies of Plautus, edited  
 \* by Georgius Merula.

5. SENECA (LUCIUS ANNÆUS). [TRAGÆDIÆ.] [1484.]  
 [*Begin.* :] Lvcii Anaei Senecæ Cordvbensis : | Hercvles Fvrens  
 Tragedia Prima | Incipit. |  
 [*Colophon* :]

Longa iterum Senecæ tribuisti sæcula : regum |  
 Cum premis Andrea gallice mortis opus. |  
 Hercule sunt formis impræssa uolumina rege |  
 Victor ab adriacis cum redit ille feris : |  
 [*Ferrara : Andreas Bellfortis, 1484.*] Fol.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Seneca's tragedies.

\* The date attributed to this volume is that of the peace con-  
 cluded at Bagnolo between the Venetians and  
 Hercules I., Duke of Ferrara. At the commence-  
 ment of the war in 1482 Hercules had the support of  
 several Italian principalities, but, as the latter withdrew  
 by degrees from the alliance, the terms of peace with  
 the Venetians were not very favourable to the power of  
 Ferrara.

6. ARISTOPHANES. [COMÆDIÆ.] 1498.

Ἀριστοφάνους Κωμωιδίαι Ἐννέα | Aristophanis Comoediae  
 Novem. | Πλοῦτος Plutus. | Νεφέλαι Nebulae | Βάτραχοι  
 Ranæ | Ἱππεῖς. Equites | Ἀχαρνεῖς. Acharnes | Σφήκες.  
 Vespaë | Ὀρνιθεῖς. Aues | Εἰρηνή. Pax | Ἐκκλησιαζουσαι.  
 Contionantes | Ἐπίγραμμα εἰς ἀριστοφάνη. | [The Greek

## CASE 5: DRAMA

epigram follows in six lines.] [*Fol. 1. verso:*] **Aldus Manutius Romanus Danieli Clario Parmensi. S.P.D.** | [*Fol. 2 recto, line 11:*] Μάρκ(ος) Μουσούροσ ὁ Κρήσ τοῖς ἐντευξομένοις εὖ πράττειν. | [*Colophon:*] *Venetiis apud Aldum. M.IID. Idibus Quintilis. Fol.*

\* \* The first printed edition of Aristophanes. The Scholia accompanying the text were collected by the editor, M. Musurus. The “Lysistrata” and “Thesmophoriazusaë,” which are not contained in this volume, were first published in the collected edition printed by P. Junta at Florence in 1515.

### 7. SOPHOCLES. [TRAGÆDIÆ.] 1502.

Σοφοκλεους Τραγωδιαι Επτα | Μετ Εξηγησεων. | **Sophoclis Tragaediae Septem | Cvm Commentariis.** | Τὰ τῶν τραγωδιῶν ὀνόματα. | **Tragædiarum nomina.** | αἶας μασιγοφόρος. **Aias flagellifer.** | ἡλέκτρα. **Electra.** | οἰδίπους τύραννος. **Oedipus tyrannus.** | ἀντιγόνη. **Antigone.** | οἰδίπους ἐπὶ κολωνῷ. **Oedipus colonêus.** | τραχίνιαι. **Trachiniæ.** | φιλοκτήτης. **Philoctetes.**

[*Colophon:*] Ενετίησι παρ' Αλδῷ τῷ Ρωμαίῳ, . . . | . . . | Χιλιοσῷ Πεντακοσιοσῷ δευτέρῳ, Μαιμα | κτηριῶνος τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτῃ. | . . . | . . . | *Venetiis in Aldi Romani Academia mense Augu- | sto. M. DII. | . . .*  
8vo.

\* \* The first printed edition of Sophocles. Beside this volume are exhibited the only known copies printed on vellum of this edition of the six following plays: Electra, Oedipus Tyrannus, Oedipus Coloneus, Antigone, Trachiniæ, Philoctetes.

The “Commentarii” mentioned in the title were never issued with this edition, and the Scholia, which are probably intended here, did not appear until 1518, when an edition was printed at Rome under the care of J. Lascaris.

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### 8. EURIPIDES. [TRAGÆDIÆ.] 1503.

Ευριπιδου τραγωδίαι ἐπτακαίδεκα · ὧν | ἔνιαι μετ' ἐξηγήσεων  
 εἰσὶ δὲ αὐται · | Εκάβη Ορέξης Φοίνισσαι | Μήδεια Ἰππό-  
 λυτος Ἀλκῆσις | Ἀνδρομάχη Ἰκέτιδες Ἰφιγένεια ἐν | Αὐλίδι  
 Ἰφιγένεια ἐν ταύροις | Πῆσος Τρωάδες Βάκχαι | Κύκλωψ  
 Ἡρακλεΐδαι Ἐλένη | Ἴων | ([Vol. 2, sig. Θ Θ Θ:] Ἡρακλῆς  
 Μαινομενος. Hercules Furens. | ) Evripidis tragœdiæ  
 septendecim, ex | quib. quædam habent commentaria. |  
 & sunt hæc. | Hecuba Orestes Phœnissæ | Medea Hip-  
 polytus Alcestis | Andromache. Supplices. Iphigenia  
 i | Aulide Iphigenia in Tauris | Rhesus Troades Bacchæ  
 Cyclops Heraclidæ Helena | Ion. |

[Colophon:] Venetiis Apud Aldum | Mense. Februa  
 | rio .M.D.III. | . . . | . . . | 8vo.

\* \* The first collected edition of Euripides' plays. Four of  
 them, viz., The Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis and  
 Andromache, had previously been printed, c. 1494, at  
 Florence, by Francesco di Alopa in majuscules.

The "Commentarii," referring probably to the Scholia  
 collected by Arsenius, were not published with this  
 edition. The latter were eventually printed in 1534 by  
 L. A. Junta.

### 9. AESCHYLUS. [TRAGÆDIÆ.] 1518.

Αἰσχυλου Τραγωδιαι Εξ. | Προμηθευς Δεσμωτης. | Επτα Επι  
 Θηβαις. | Περσαι. | Αγαμεμνων. [Χοηφόροι.] | Ευμενιδες.  
 —Ἰκετιδες. | Aeschyli Tragœdiæ Sex. | [Aldine device  
 beneath title.]

[Colophon:] Venetiis In Aedibus | Aldi Et Andreae  
 | Soceri. MDXVIII | Mense Februa | rio. | 8vo.

\* \* The first impression of the plays of Aeschylus, edited by  
 Francesco d'Asola, the brother-in-law of Aldus. In  
 this edition the Agamemnon and the Choephoroe are  
 treated as one play. Of the Agamemnon over 1200



## CASE 6: ORATORY

lines are wanting. In point of accuracy the edition generally leaves much to be desired.

### CASE 6.

#### ORATORY.

##### 1. ISOCRATES. [ORATIONES.] 1493.

[*Begin.*:] πλουτάρχου βίος ἰσοκράτους. | [*Fol. 17 recto.*:] ἰσοκράτους πρὸς δημόνικον λόγος | παραινετικὸς. | [*Colophon.*:] ἔτελειώθη σὺν θεῷ τὸ παρὸν βιβλίον ἰσοκράτους ἐν με | διολάνῳ διορθωθὲν μὲν ὑπὸ δημητρίου τοῦ χαλ- | κονδύλου τυπωθὲν δὲ καὶ συντεθὲν ὑπὸ ἑρρί | κον τοῦ γερμανοῦ καὶ σεβαστιανοῦ τοῦ ἐκ | ποντρεμούλου. τὸ δ' ἀνάλωμα | πεποιήκασιν οἱ τοῦ λαμπρο | τάτου ἡγεμόνος με- | διολάνου γραμ- | ματεῖς | βαρθολομαῖος σκύασος. βικέντιος ἀλί-πραντος | βαρθολομαῖος ῥόζωνος ἔτει τῷ ἀπὸ τῆς χριστοῦ | γεννήσεως χιλιοστῷ τετρακοσιοστῷ ἐνενηκοστῷ | τρίτῳ μηνὸς ἰανουαρίου εἰκοστῇ τετάρτῃ. | [**Device of Ulrich Scinzenzeler, bearing his initials, beneath colophon.**]

*Milan: H. Scinzenzeler and Sebastiano da Pontremolo, 1493. Fol.*

\* \* \* The first printed edition of the orations of Isocrates.

Henry the German, or Heinrich Scinzenzeler, whose name appears as printer in the colophon, was probably a brother of Ulrich (whose device occurs at the end of the volume), and worked in the latter's printing office. Several books bear the name of Heinrich Scinzenzeler as printer, but it seems likely that in every instance he used types belonging to Ulrich.

##### 2. DEMOSTHENES. [ORATIONES.] 1504.

Δημοσθένους λόγοι, δύο καὶ ἐξήκοντα. | Διβανίου σοφροῦ, ὑποθέσεις εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους. | Βίος δημοσθένους, κατ'

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αὐτὸν λιβάνιον. | Βίος δημοσθένους, κατὰ πλούταρχον. |  
 Demosthenes orationes duæ & sexaginta. | Libanii  
 sophistæ in eas ipsas orationes argumenta. | Vita  
 Demosthenis per Libanium. | Eiusdem uita per Plut-  
 archum. | [Beneath the title is the device of Aldus, with  
 the inscription \* Aldvs \* \* Ma. Ro.\*]

[*Colophon*.:] *Venetis in ædib. Aldi. mense | Nouem.*  
 M.D.III. | 2 pts. in 1 vol. Fol.

\* \* The first printed edition of Demosthenes edited by  
 \* Aldus with the assistance of S. Carteromachus. A  
 reimpression, bearing the same date but distinguishable  
 from this edition by certain peculiarities, is also to be  
 found in the library. This reimpression is supposed  
 to have been executed about 1513.

### 3. RHETORES GRAECI. 1508-09.

Rhetores In Hoc Volumine | Habentvr Hi. | Aphthonii  
 Sophistæ Progymnasmata. . . . | Hermogenis ars  
 Rhetorica. . . . | Aristotelis Rhetoricorum ad Theo-  
 decten libri tres. . . . | Eiusdem Rhetorice ad  
 Alexandrum. . . . | Eiusdem ars Poetica. . . . | Sopatri  
 Rhetoris quæstiones de compendis [*sic*] declamationibus  
 | in causis præcipuæ iudicialibus. . . . | Cyri Sophistæ  
 differentię statuum. . . . | Dionysii Alicarnasēi ars  
 Rhetorica. . . . | Demetrii Phalerēi de interpretatione.  
 . . . | Alexandri Sophistæ de figuris sensus & dictionis.  
 . . . | Adnotationes innominati de figuris Rhetoricis. . . .  
 | Menandri Rhetoris diuisio causarum in genere demon-  
 stratino. . . . | Aristeidis de ciuili oratione. . . . |  
 Eiusdem de simplici orationē. . . . | Apsini de arte  
 Rhetorica præcepta. . . . | (Μινουκιανου Περι Επιχει-  
 ρηματων. | . . . ) ([*Vol. 2*.:] In Aphthonii Progym-  
 nasmata Commentarii | Innominati auctoris. | Syriani.  
 Sopatri. Marcellini Commentarii in | Hermogenis Rhe-  
 torica. | ) [With a device of Aldus beneath each title.]

## CASE 6: ORATORY

[*Colophon*, vol. 1:] *Venetiis in ædib. Aldi mense Nouembris* M.D.VIII. |

[*Colophon*, vol. 2:] *Venetiis, In ædibus Aldi.* M.D.IX. *Mense Maio.* | 2 vols. 4to.

\* \* \* These volumes are usually described as folio, but the size, as determined by the position of the watermarks and the direction of the wire-lines, is that of a quarto.

This collection has been described by Renouard as, perhaps, the most precious of all the works issued by Aldus, since it combines typographical excellence with considerable value from the literary point of view.

### 4. ORATORES GRAECI. 1513.

Δόγοι Τουτωνι  
Των 'Ρητόρων.

Orationes Horvm  
Rhetorvm.

'Αισχίνου. **Aeschinis.** | Λυσίου. **Lysiæ.** | 'Αλκιδάμαντος. **Alcidamantis.** | 'Αντισθένης. **Antisthenis.** | Δημάδου. **Demadis.** | 'Ανδοκίδου. **Andocidis.** | 'Ισαίου. **Isæi.** | Δεινάρχου. **Dinarchi.** | 'Αντιφώντος. **Antiphontis.** | Λυκούργου. **Lycurgi.** | Γοργίου. **Gorgiæ.** | Λεσβώνακτος. **Lesbonactis** | 'Ηρώδου. **Herodis.** | 'Επι αἰσχίνου βίος. **Item Aeschinis uita.** | Λυσίου βίος. **Lysiæ uita.** | ([*Vol.* 3:] *Ισοκρατους Λογοι.* | *Αλκιδαμαντος, Κατα Σοφιστων.* | *Γοργιου, Ελενης Εγκωμιον.* | *Αριστειδου Παναθηναικος* | *Του Αυτου Ρωμης Εγκωμιον.* | *Isocratis Orationes.* | *Alcidamantis Contra Dicendi Magistros.* | *Gorgiæ De Lavdibvs Helenæ.* | *Aristidis De Lavdibus Athenarvm.* | *Eivsdem De Lavdibvs Urbis Romæ.* | ) [With a device of Aldus beneath each title.]

[*Colophon*, vol. 2:] *Venetiis Apud Aldum, & Andreæm Socerum* | *mense Aprili.* M.D.XIII. |

[*Colophon*, vol. 3:] *Venetiis In Aedibvs Aldi, Et Andreæ* | *Soceri.* IIII Nonarvm Maii. M.DXIII. | 3 vols. Fol.

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- \* \* This collection of the Greek orators, which was edited by Aldus himself, takes rank amongst the most important productions of his press.

### 5. ARISTIDES (ÆLIUS). [ORATIONES]. 1517.

Λογοι Αριστειδου. | **Orationes Aristidis.**

[*Colophon:*] *Impressum bonis auibus optatam contigit metam hoc Aristidis opus | die xx. Maii. M.D.XVII. Florentiæ sumptibus | nobilis uiri Philippi iuntæ bibliopolæ | . . . | . . . | Fol.*

- \* \* The first impression of this author, edited by Eufrosino Bonini, a Florentine physician.

### 6. APULEIUS (LUCIUS) MADAURENSIS. [OPERA.] 1469.

[*Begin.*:] [B]essarion. S. R. E. Episcopus Cardinalis Sabinensis. et | Constātinopolitanus patriarcha: . . . | *Etc.* [*Fol. 7 recto, table:*] Apuleii. madaurensis philosophi platonici metamorphoseos. | siue de asino aureo liber primus. At ego. | *Etc.* [*Fol. 9 recto:*] [A]t ego tibi sermōe isto milesio uarias fabulas | cōserā: auresq; tuas beniuolas: lepido susurro | permulcē . . . | *Etc.* [*Colophon:*] Lucii Apuleii platonici madaurēsis philosophi metamorphoseos | liber: ac nōnulla alia opuscula eiusdem: necnon epitoma Alcinoi | in disciplinarū Platonis desinunt. Anno salutis. M.CCCC.lxix. | Paulo ueneto regnante secundo. anno eius qnto. die uero ultima | mensis Februarii. Rome in domo Petri de Maximo. |

Rome: [*C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz*], 1469. Fol.

- \* \* The first printed edition of the works of Apuleius, edited by J. Andreas, Bishop of Aleria, by whom there is a prefatory epistle in commendation of the author and of Cardinal Bessarion for the latter's attachment to the Platonic philosophy.

## CASE 6: ORATORY

This edition is, apart from its rarity, esteemed for its faithful reproduction of the text of the manuscripts without the conjectural emendations which impair the value of other ancient impressions of this author, all of which, with this single exception, are said, moreover, to have been mutilated by the Inquisition.

### 7. QUINTILIANUS (MARCUS FABIVS). [INSTITUTIONES ORATORIAE] 1470.

[*Begin.*:] [C]ampanus. Francisco Piccolomineo Cardinali Senēsi | meo Salutem . . . | *Etc.* [Fol. 2 recto, line 7:] Sequuntur Rubricę totius operis per ordinem. | [Fol. 5 recto:] [E]fflagitasti quotidiano conuitio ut libros quos ad | Marcellum meū de institutione oratoria scripseram : | iam emittere inciperem. . . . | *Etc.* [Colophon:] Marci Fabii Quintiliani institutionum oratoriarum ad | Victorium Marcellum liber. xii. et ultimus explicit. | Absolutus Romę in uia pape prope sanctum Marcum. | Anno salutis. M.CCCC.Lxx. die uero tertia mensis | Augusti. Paulo Veneto papa. ii. florente. anno eius. VI. |

Rome: [J. P. de Lignamine], 1470. Fol.

\* \* The first printed edition of the "Institutiones Oratoriae," also probably the first book from the press of J. P. de Lignamine, the third printer in Rome.

This edition was edited by J. A. Campanus, Bishop of Teramo.

In this copy, as in some others, the preface of Campanus and the table are at the end of the volume.

### 8. PANEGYRICI VETERES. [1482?]

[*Begin.*:] Franciscvs Puteolanvs Reverendo | .D. Iacobo Antiquario Dvcali Secreta | rio Salvtem. | [Fol. 2 verso:] Tabula eorum : quę in hoc uolumine continētur. | Epistola Francisci Puteolani ad reuerendū. D. Iacobum | Antiquariū ducalem secretariū. . . . | C. Plinii secundi



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nouocomensis Panægricus Traiano | augusto dictus. . . .  
 | Panægyric<sup>9</sup> Maximiano & Constatino augustis dictus.  
 | . . . | Latini pacati drepani Panægyricus Romæ dictus  
 Theo | dosio imperatori augusto eius nominis primo. |  
 . . . | Panægyric<sup>9</sup> Constātino augusto Constantii filio  
 dictus. | . . . | Gratiarum actio Mamertini de consulatu  
 suo Iuliano | imperatori. . . . | Panægyricus Nazarii  
 dictus Constantino imperatori. | . . . | Alter Panægyricus  
 . . . | Panægyricus Constantino filio Constantii dictus.  
 | . . . | Alter Panægyricus. . . . | Oratio pro restaurā-  
 dis scholis. . . . | Panægyricus Maximiano Diocletianoq;  
 dictus. | . . . | Eiusdem Mamertini Genethliac<sup>9</sup> Maxi-  
 miani augusti. | . . . | Iulii Agricolæ uita per Corneliū  
 tacitum eius generū | castissime composita. . . . | Petronii  
 arbitri satyrici fragmenta: quæ extant. | . . . | *End.*,  
*fol. 170 verso, line 17:*] Et ueniet. clausum possidet arca  
 louem. | Τελος |

[*Milan: A. Zarotus, 1482?*] 4to.

\* \* In this copy the date MCCCCLXXVI. has been  
 stamped in at a later period below the word Τελος.  
 This date has been the subject of some controversy,  
 but, as Zarotus does not appear to have used the  
 type employed in this volume before 1482, there can  
 be little doubt that it must be regarded as spurious.

This volume presents the first printed text of Pliny's  
 Panegyric upon Trajan and of the works of Petronius  
 Arbiter.

### 9. FORTUNATIANUS (CHIRIUS). [OPUSCULA.] [1495?]

[*Begin.:*] Hoc in uolumine aurea hæc opuscula continentur. |  
 Chirii consulti Fortunatiani Rhetoricorum libri tres |  
 Dialectica Chirii consulti Fortunatiani | Computus For-  
 tunatiani | Francisci Puteolani Epistola ad Iacobum  
 Antiquarium | Dionysii Halycarnasei præcepta de  
 oratione nuptiali per | Theodorum gazen e græco in  
 latinum traducta | Dionysii Halycarnasei præcepta de

## CASE 7: HISTORY

oratione natalitia per | Theodorum gazen e græco in  
latinum traducta | Dionysii Halycarnasei præcepta de  
componendis epitha | lamiis per Theodorum gazen e greco  
traducta | Oratio nuptialis. [By Guarinus Veronensis.]  
| [*End., fol. 72 recto, line 23:*] . . . hu | ius uerbi : si ab  
eo quod est lepos : non ab eo quod est le- | pus deflexum  
est. | Dialecticæ Fortunatiani Finis. |

[*Venice : Christophorus de Pensis, c. 1495.*] 4to.

\* \* The first printed edition of the works of Fortunatianus.  
\*

## CASE 7.

### HISTORY.

#### 1. CAESAR (GAIUS JULIUS). [COMMENTARII, CUM SUPPLEMENTIS.] 1469.

[*Begin. : A letter of J. Andreas, Bishop of Aleria.*] [ ]icta-  
toris Cesaris cōmentarios : iam pridem multa diligentia  
| me recognouisse memineram . quos cū a me imp̃ssores  
nostri | *Etc.* [*Fol. 1 verso, table :*] Iohannis andree.  
Episcopi Aleriensis epistola. Dictatoris | C. Iulii Cesaris  
. belli gallici commentarius primus. Gallia | [*Line 9 :*]  
A. Hirtii ī nouissimū cōmentariū belli gallici p̃fatio.  
Coactus | A. Hirtii belli gallici commentarius nouissimus.  
Õmī gallia | C. Iulii Cesaris belli ciuilis Pōpeiani cōmēt-  
arius p̃mus. Litteris [*Line 14 :*] C. Iulii Cesaris belli  
Alexandrini. Opii aut Hirtii commētarius | quartus.  
Bello Alexandrino. | C. Iulii Cesaris belli Africi. Opii aut  
Hirtii cōmētarius quintus. | Cesar itineribus. | C. Iulii  
Cesaris belli Hispaniensis. Opii aut Hirtii commentarius.  
| sextus. Pharnace. | [*Fol. 2 recto :*] [ ]allia est omnis  
diuisa in partes tres : quarum | unam incolūt belge :  
aliam aquitani : tertiam | *Etc.* [*Colophon :*] Anno Christi.

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M.CCCCxix. die uero. xii. mensis maii. Paulo | florente.  
u. anno eius. V. Rome in domo Petri de Maximis. |

Rome: [*C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz*], 1469.  
Fol.

\* \* The first printed edition of Cæsar's Commentaries.

In some copies the letter from the editor, the Bishop of Aleria, is placed at the end instead of at the commencement of the volume.

### 2. LIVIUS (TITUS) *Patavinus*. [HISTORIARUM LIBRI QUI SUPERSUNT.] [1469.]

[*Begin.*: A letter of J. Andreas, Bishop of Aleria.] [F]austo  
ac felici solo tuā Vrbem Pater Beatissime Paule. II.  
Venete: Pont. | Maxime: ac fortunatis originibus  
positam: a primis illius fundatoribus: cum | *Etc.* [*Fol.*  
3 *recto*: The "Epitome decadam" attributed to L.  
Florus.] [A]duentus Eneæ in Italiam. & res ab eo gestæ.  
Ascanii regnū Albe. & Siluii | Eneæ: ac deinceps Siluio ⁊  
Regum: primo libro continentur. Numitoris | *Etc.*  
[*Fol.* 23 *recto*: Liber I:] [F]acturusne sim opereptium:  
si a pmordio urbis res populi romani perscripserim: nec  
satis scio: | nec si sciam: dicere ausim. Quippe q̄ cum  
| *Etc.*

[*Colophon*:]

Aspicis illustris lector quicunq3 libellos |  
Si cupis artificum nomina nosse: lege. |  
Aspera ridebis cognomina teutona: forsan |  
Mitiget ars musis inscia uerba uirum. |  
Cōradus suueynheym: Arnoldus pānartzq3 magistri |  
Rome impresserunt talia multa simul. |  
Petrus cum fratre Francisco maximus ambo |  
Huic operi optatam contribuere domum. |

Rome: *C. Sweynheym and A. Pannartz* [1469]. Fol.

\* \* The first impression of Livy, edited by J. Andreas,  
Bishop of Aleria.

## CASE 7: HISTORY

### 3. NEPOS (CORNELIUS). [VITAE EXCELLENTIUM IMPERATORUM.] 1471.

[*Begin.*:] Aemilii Probi Viri Clarissimi De Vita | Excellentium  
Liber Incipit Feliciter. | [*Colophon*:] Probi Aemilii De  
Virorum Excellen- | tium Vita Per. M. Nicolavm Ienson  
| Venetiis Opvs Foeliciter Impressvm | Est Anno A  
Christi Incarnatione. | M.CCCC.LXXI. VIII. Idvs  
Martias. |

*Venice: N. Jenson, 1471. 4to.*

\* \* \* The earliest printed edition of this work.

In this and other early impressions the authorship of the work is attributed to Aemilius Probus in accordance with the subscription in the manuscripts, which is founded on an epigram placed after the life of Hannibal.

D. Lambinus in his edition of 1569 was the first editor to attribute the whole work to Cornelius Nepos instead of Aemilius Probus, and he has been generally followed in his conclusions.

### 4. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (GAIVS). [BELLUM CATILINARIUM ET IUGURTHINUM.] 1470.

[*Begin.*:] [ ]mnis Homines | Qui sese studēt pręstare cęteris  
| *Etc.*

[*Colophon*:]

. Explicit. .M.C.C.C.C.L.X.X. |

Qui cupis ignotum Iugurthę noscere letum. |

Tarpeie rupis pulsus ad ima ruit. |

Quadringenta dedit formata uolumina crispi |

Nunc lector uenetis spirea uindelinus |

Et calamo libros audes spectare notatos |

Aere magis quando litera ducta nit& |

*Venice: Vindelinus de Spira, 1470. 4to.*

\* \* \* This is commonly regarded as the earliest impression of Sallust, although its priority is disputed by an edition,

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bearing the same date, which was issued by an unknown printer. The library possesses a copy of the latter edition.

It will be noticed by the colophon that the impression consisted of 400 copies.

### 5. SUETONIUS TRANQUILLUS (GAIUS). [VITAE XII CAESARUM.] 1470.

[*Begin.*:] [ ]ampanus Francisco Piccolomineo Cardinali Senēsi | meo Salutem. Repetii nuper. C. Suetoniū : legeram | et hunc etiam puer : . . . | *Etc.* [*Line* 20 :] Sequūtur Rubrice librorum p ordinem. | [*Fol.* 2 recto : Liber I.] [A]nnum agens Cēsar sextūdecimum Patrē | amisit. Sequentibusq; consulibus flamen di | alis . . . | *Etc.* [*Colophon*:] Cai Suetonii Tranquilli de. xii. Cēsarum uitis liber ultimus | feliciter finit. absolutus Romę fn pinea regione uia pape | Anno a Christi natali. M.CCCC.Lxx. Sextili mēse . . . | . . . |

*Rome*: [*J. P. de Lignamine*], 1470. Fol.

\* \* The first impression of this work, and probably the second book from the press of J. P. de Lignamine. The editor was J. A. Campanus, Bishop of Teramo.

### 6. CURTIUS RUFUS (QUINTUS). [DE REBUS GESTIS ALEXANDRI MAGNI LIBRI.] [1471 ?]

[*Begin.*:] [ ]nter hec Alexander ad conducen- | dum ex Pelopōnesso militem Cleandro cū | *Etc.* [*Colophon*:] Finis gestorum Alexandri magni que. Q. Curtius | Rufus uir Romanus litteris mādauit. Et Pōponi<sup>o</sup> | nŕo tēpore correxit. Ac Georgius Lauer impressit. |

*Rome*: G. Laver, [1471 ?]. 4to.

\* \* The claim to the distinction of being the "editio princeps" of this author is undecided between this impression and an undated one printed by Vindelinus de Spira.

The library has also a copy of the latter edition.



## CASE 7: HISTORY

### 7. EUTROPIUS (FLAVIUS). [HISTORIÆ ROMANÆ BREVIARIUM.] [1471.]

[*Begin.*:] [ ]abula hui<sup>o</sup> libri ī qua p̄mo p̄ ordinē repiūtur |  
reges. Et p̄cipue Romanoꝝ deinde cōsules im | patoresqꝫ  
demum noiati usqꝫ ad Theodosiū. . . . | *Etc.* [*Fol.* 9  
*recto*:] Incipit Eutropi<sup>o</sup> historiographus: & | post eum  
Paulus diacon<sup>o</sup>: de historiis | italice prouincie ac Roman-  
orum. | [*Colophon*:] Eutropius historiographus Rome  
impressus | Anno dñi. M.cccc.lxxi. die lune. xx. Mensis  
| Mai . . . | . . . | . . . Explicit. |

*Rome*: [G. Laver], 1471. 4to.

\* \* \* The first impression of Eutropius, and the only separately printed edition that appeared in the fifteenth century.

### 8. TACITUS (CORNELIUS). [OPERA.] [1473?]

[*Begin.*: Annalium liber XI.] [N]am Valerium Asiaticū bis  
consulem: fuisse | *Etc.*  
[*Colophon*:]

Finis Deo laus |

Cēsareos mores scribit Cornelius. esto |

Iste tibi codex: historię pater est. |

Insigni quem laude feret gens postera: pressit |

Spira premens: artis gloria prima suę. |

[*Venice*: Vindelinius de Spira, 1473?] Fol.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of the works of Tacitus. It contains only the last six books of the Annals, and does not include the life of Agricola. The latter work was printed for the first time about 1485 in the edition of his works issued at Milan, of which a copy is in the library.

### 9. HERODOTUS. [HISTORIARUM LIBRI NOVM.] 1502.

Ηροδοτου Δογοι Εννεα, Οιπερ Επικα | λουνται Μουσαι. |  
Herodoti Libri Novem. Qvibvs Mysarvm | Indita Svnt

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Nomina. | . . . [Device of Aldus, with his name *Al dvs* beneath title.]

[*Colophon:*] *Venetiis in domo Aldi mense Septembri.*

M.DII. . . . | . . . | Fol.

\* \* \* The first impression of Herodotus, edited by Aldus himself.

### 10. THUCYDIDES. [DE BELLO PELOPONNESIACO LIBRI OCTO.] 1502.

Θουκυδιδης. | *Thucydides.* |

[*Colophon:*] *Venetiis in domo Aldi mense Maio.*

M.DII | Fol.

\* \* \* The first impression of Thucydides, edited by Aldus himself.

## CASE 8.

### PHILOSOPHY.

#### 1. AESOP. [FABULAE.] [1479?]

[*Begin: pt. 1:*] Bonus Accursius Pisanus doctissimo ac sapientissi | mo ducali quæstori Iohanni Francisco turriano | salutem plurimam dicit. | Cum animaduerterem . . . | *Etc.* [Pt. 1, fol. 2 recto:] 'Αισώπου Βίος Τοῦ Μυθοποιοῦ. Μα | ξίμω Τῷ Πλανούδῃ Συγγραφεῖς. | [Pt. 1, fol. 33 recto:] | 'Αισώπου Μῦθοι. | [*End., pt. 1, fol. 70 recto, line 25:*] . . . Τέλος Τῶν Τοῦ 'Αισώπου Μύθων. | [*Begin., pt. 2:*] Vita Aesopi fabulatoris clarissimi e græco latina p | Rynuciū facta ad Reuerēdissimū Patrē Dominū | Antonium tituli Sancti Chrysogoni Presbyterū | Cardinalem. & primo prohoemium. | [Pt. 2, fol. 33 recto: Latin prose version by Rinucius of 100 fables of Aesop.] Argumentum fabulaꝝ Aesopi e græco i latinū. | [*Line 22:*] De aquila & uulpe. | *Etc.* [*End., pt. 2, fol. 59 verso, line 12:*] Vita Aesopi per Rynucium

## CASE 8: PHILOSOPHY

thetatum traducta. | Verum quoniam ab eo non nulla  
fuerūt præter | missa: fortassis q̃a græcus eius codex  
esset minus | emendatus: Ego Bonus accursius Pisanus:  
eadem | in ea omnia correxi: & emendaui. | [*Begin.,*  
*Pt. 3:*] Bonus Accursius Pisanus doctissimo ac sapientissi  
| mo ducali Quæstori Iohanni francisco Turriano sa |  
lutem plurimam dicit. | in superiore codice: . . . | [*Etc.*  
*[Pt. 3, fol. 2 recto: Select fables of Aesop, with a parallel*  
*word-for-word Latin version.]* Μῦθοι Ἀισώπου Fabulae  
Aesopi | [*End., pt. 3, fol. 38 recto, line 19:*] Bonus  
Accursius pisanus impressit: qui non do | ctorum  
hominum sed rudium ac puerorum gratia | hunc  
laborem suscepit. |

[*Milan*]: *Bonus Accursius*, [c. 1479.] 3 pts. in 1  
vol. 4to.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Aesop's fables in Greek.  
In spite of the statement at the end of Pt. 3, it  
must not be assumed that Bonus Accursius was the  
actual printer of the book. His position was that of  
editor and general director; for the mechanical part of  
the work he would employ a professional printer.

### 2. LASCARIS (CONSTANTINE). [*EROTEMATA, ETC.*] 1494-95.

In hoc libro hæc Continentur. | Constantini Lascaris Ero-  
temata cū interpretatione latina. | De lris græcis ac  
diphthōgis et quēadmodū ad nos ueniāt. | Abbreuiationes  
quibus frequentissime græci utuntur. | Oratio Dominica  
& duplex salutatio Beatæ Virginis. | Symbolum Apos-  
tolorum. | Euangelium Diui Ioannis Euangelistæ. |  
Carmina Aurea Pythagoræ. | Phocilidis uiri sapientis-  
simi moralia. Omnia suprascripta | habent eregione  
interpretationē latinā deuerbo ad uerbū. | [*Pt. 1, fol. 1*  
*verso:*] Aldus Manutius Romanus studiosis. S.D. |  
[*Colophon, pt. 1, fol. 140 verso:*] Finis Compendii octo

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orationis partium & aliorum quo- | rundam necessari-  
orum Constantini Lascaris Byzantii uiri | doctissimi  
optimiq3. Impressum est Venetiis sūmo studio: litteris  
ac impensis Aldi Manucii Romani Anno ab in | Carna-  
tione Domini nostri Jesv Christi m.cccc.lxxxxiiii | Vltimo  
Februarii. & Deo gratias. |

[*Begin.*, pt. 2:] Aldvs Manucius Romanus Studiosis. S.P.D.  
| [*Colophon*, pt. 2, fol. 24 verso:] Valete. Venetiis. M. |  
CCCC.LXXXXV. | Octavo | Martii. | . . . | . . . | [*Pt.* 2,  
fol. 25 recto:] Non fieri potuit quin impressores quædā  
(ut assolēt) | inuenterint deprauaritq3. . . . | *Etc.* [*Pt.*  
2, fol. 26 recto, line 5:] Finis. | Et quia charta supererat:  
ne periret placuit addere quod legi | apud Moscopulum  
qua re ἐὰν χρυσοῖς per oi dicim<sup>o</sup> | & non per η & ἐὰν  
χρυσῶται & non χρυσῇται | in passiuo. | [*End.*, pt. 2, fol.  
26 verso, line 18:] . . . ἐὰν γεφανῶται si coronetur. |  
Θεῶι Δόξα |

Venice: Aldus Manutius, 1494-95, 2 pts. in 1 vol.  
4to.

\* \* \* This volume is probably the earliest production of the  
press of Aldus. It contains the first printed text of  
Phocylides and of the "Carmina aurea Pythagoræ,"  
the commencement of which is here exhibited.

### 3. ARISTOTLE [OPERA, GRÆCE.] 1495-98.

[*Begin.*, vol. 1:] Epigram 'Εἰς "Ὀργανον 'Αριστοτέλους. |  
'Ανώνυμον. | Followed by two other Greek epigrams.  
[*Fol.* 1 verso:] Aldvs Manucius Romanus Alberto Pio  
principi Carpensi S.P.D. | [*Fol.* 3 recto:] Πορφυρίου  
'Εισαγωγή. | [*Fol.* 13 recto:] 'Αριστοτέλους Κατηγορίαι. |  
[*Colophon*.:] Impressum Venetiis dexteritate Aldi Manucii  
Romani. | Calendis nouembris. M.CCCC.LXXXXV. | . . .  
| . . . | . . . | [*Verso of last leaf*.:] In hoc uolumine  
continentur. | Porphyrii introductio siue uniuersalia.  
liber unus. | Aristotelis. | Prædicamenta. liber unus.  
| *Etc.*

## CASE 8: PHILOSOPHY

[*Begin.*, vol. 2:] Τῶν ἐν τῇδε τῇ βίβλῳ περιεχομένων, ὀνόματα καὶ τάξις. | Ἀριστοτέλους βίος ἐκ τῶν λαερτίων. | *Etc.*  
 [Line 16:] Eorum quæ hoc uolomine continentur nomina & ordo. | Aristotelis uita ex laertio. | *Etc.* [*Colophon*:] Exscriptum Venetiis manu stamnea ī domo Aldi manutii Romani, & | græcorum studiosi. Mense Febuario. M.III.D. | . . . | . . . |

[*Begin.*, vol. 3:] Τῶν ἐν τῇδε τῇ βίβλῳ περιεχομένων, ὀνόματα καὶ τάξις. | Ἀριστοτέλους περὶ ζώων ἰσορίας. βιβλία θ' | *Etc.* [*Colophon*:] Venetiis in domo Aldi Mense Ianuario M.IIID. | . . . |

[*Begin.*, vol. 4:] Τῶν ἐν τῇδε τῇ βίβλῳ περιεχομένων, ὀνόματα καὶ τάξις. | Θεοφράστου περὶ φυτ(ῶν) ἰσορίας. βιβλία δέκα. | *Etc.* [Line 9:] Eorum quæ in hoc libro continentur, nomina & ordo. | Theophrasti de historia plantarum, libri decem. | *Etc.* [*Colophon*:] Exscriptum Venetiis in domo Aldi Manutii Calēdis Iunii. M.IIID. | . . . |

[*Begin.*, vol. 5:] τὰδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇδε τῇ βίβλῳ. | Ἀριστοτέλους ἠθικῶν νικομαχείων βιβλία δέκα. | *Etc.* [Line 7:] Hæc Aristotelis uolumina in hoc libro impressa continentur. | Ethicorum ad Nicomachum libri x. | *Etc.* [*Colophon*:] Venetiis. M.IID. Mense iunio. Apud Aldum. . . . |

*Venice: Aldus Manutius, 1495-98. 5 vols. Fol.*

\* \* \* The first impression of Aristotle's works in Greek, edited by Aldus with the assistance of A. Bondinus. The "Poetica" and the "Rhetorica" are not contained in this edition.

### 4. ARISTOTLE. [TEXUS ETHICORUM ARISTOTELIS PER LEONARDUM ARETINUM TRANSLATUS.] 1479.

[*Begin.*:] Incipit prefacio leonardi arretini in | libros ethicorum | [*Fol. 3 recto*:] Prologue by the translator. [ ]ristotelis ethiceꝝ libros facere | latinos nup̄ institui nō q̄r pri<sup>o</sup> tra | ducti . . . | *Etc.* [*Fol. 9. recto*:] [ ]mnio



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ars omīsq<sub>3</sub> doctri | na similiter autē ⁊ act<sup>o</sup> | *Etc.*  
 [Colophon:] Explicit textus ethicorum Aristotelis | per  
 leonardū arretinū lucidissime transla | tus correctis-  
 simeq<sub>3</sub>. Impressus Oxoniis | Anno dīm. M.cccc.lxxix.  
*Oxford, 1479. 4to.*

\* \* The second book printed at Oxford. The printer is not known, The name of Theodoric Rood of Cologne appears in the colophon of a work printed in 1481, and he may have been the printer of the earlier books, but the point cannot be determined with certainty.

### 5. PLATO. [OPERA, GRÆCE.] 1513.

Ἀπαντα Τὰ Τοῦ Πλάτωνος. | **Omnia Platonis opera.** | [Device  
 of Aldus beneath title, with the inscription **Aldvs M.R.**]  
 [Colophon:] *Venetiis In Aedib. Aldi, Et Andreae  
 Soceri Mense | Septembri. M.D.XIII. | 2 pts. in 1 vol.  
 Fol.*

\* \* The first impression of Plato's works in Greek, edited by Aldus and M. Musurus.

### 6. PLATO. [OPERA, LATINE.] 1491.

[Begin:] **Naldvs Nandivs Florentinvs** / |  
**In Hvivs Operis Lavdem.** |  
**Cum deus ethereis hunc mittere uellet ab oris** |  
**Qui supero nobis a ioue dona daret.** |  
**Diuinum celsa demittit ab arce platona** |  
**Cui sacra tutele philosophia foret,** |  
**Accipit officumq<sub>3</sub> datum Plato letus ⁊ acri** |  
**Mente subit tante iura tuende dee.** |  
**Illius ac ponit capiti redimicula mitre** |  
**Vngit ⁊ vnguentis tempus utrunq<sub>3</sub> sacris.** |  
**Membra tegit peplo / qr palladis esset amictus** |  
**Sub pede purpureas spargit ubiq<sub>3</sub> rosas** |  
**At modo ne pereat / tante pietatis imago** |  
**Ne ue suum perdat philosophia decus.** |

## CASE 8: PHILOSOPHY

Marsilius terris alter Plato redditus est / qui |  
Factitet hec eadem : que dedit ille prius. |  
Diuus Plato |

[*Fol. i. verso, col. 1:*] ¶ Prohemium Marsilij Ficini Florentini  
in libros | Platonis ad Laurentiū Medicē virū magnanimū.  
| [*Fol. ii recto, col. 2, line 5:*] ¶ Platonis vita: ⁊ primo  
genealogia / ⁊ genesis. | [*Fol. iv verso, line 20:*] ¶ Tabula  
librorū Platonis a Marsilio Ficino Flo | rētinō traduct⁴.  
Itē insunt partim argumēta / par | tim autē cōmētaria :  
per eūdem Marsiliū in libros | eosdem composita. |  
Platonis vita per Marsilium Ficinum composita | *Etc.*  
*Fol. 1 [col. 1]:* Argumentum Marsilij in Hipparchum. |  
[*Line 43:*] ¶ Hipparchus de Lucri Cupiditate. | *Fol. 337*  
[*verso, col. 2, line 38:*] ¶ Expliciunt Epistole Platonis. |  
*Fol. 338 [recto, col. 1:]* Marsilii Ficini Florentini Pro |  
hemivm In Platoniam Theolo | giam De Animorvm  
Immortali | tate Ad Lavrentivm Medicem. | [*Col. 2 line*  
*20:*] Marsilii Ficini Florentini Plato | nica Theologia De  
Immortalita / te Animorvm. | *Fol. 442 [verso, colophon:]*  
¶ Impressum Venetijs per Bernardinū de Cho | ris de  
Cremona ⁊ Simone de luero impēsis An | dree Toresani  
de Asula. 13. Augusti. 1491. | *Fol. 443 [recto, col. 1:]*  
¶ Capitula libro⁴ theologie platonice de immor | talitate  
animo⁴ Marsilij Ficini florentini diui | se in libros. xviii.  
. . . | . . . | *Fol. 444 [recto, col. 2, line 47:]* Cap. 12.  
Conclusio exhortatoria. 442 | Finis |

*Venice: Bernardinus de Choris and Simon de Luero  
for A. Torresanus, 1491. Fol.*

\* \* In this Latin version, by Marsilius Ficinus, the works  
of Plato for the first time became accessible to students  
in printed form. The undated edition, printed by  
Lorenzo di Alopa of Florence, which at one time was  
thought to be anterior to this one, must be assigned to  
a later date, as the printer did not commence work in  
Florence until 1492. This latter edition, it should be  
added, is in the library.

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### 7. EPICTETUS. [SIMPLICII COMMENTARIUS IN EPICTETI ENCHIRIDION GRÆCE, CUM EPICTETI TEXTU.] 1528.

[*Begin.*: Συμπλίκιον 'Εξήγησις 'Εις Τὸ Τοῦ | 'Επικτήτου 'Εγχειριδίον. | [**With the text.**]

[*Colophon*:] *Venetis per Ioan. Antonium & Fratres de Sabio. | Anno Domini MDXXVIII. | Mensis Iulli. | . . . | . . . | . . .* | [*Device beneath colophon.*] 4to.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of the *Enchiridion* of Epictetus. The text, which is not complete, is distributed throughout the volume.

### 8. CATO (DIONYSIUS). [DISTICHA DE MORIBUS.] [c. 1471-73.]

[*Begin.*: *Praefatio.*] [ ] *vm animadūterē q̄ plurimos | hoīēs ḡuiter errare ī via morū | Etc.* [*Line 9: Breves sententiae.*] *Nāq3 deo supplica Parentes ama Cog | natos cole Datum serua Foro te para | Etc. Fol. 1 verso, line 7: Disticha.*] [ ] *i de° ē aīm° nob ut carmīa dicūt | Hic t' p̄cipue sit pura mēte colēd° | Etc. [End., fol. 8 verso, line 18:] Explicit hī cato dās castigamīa natō |*

[*Utrecht*: printer of the "*Speculum humanæ salvationis*," between 1471 and 1473] 8vo.

\* \* \* Of this edition of the "*Distichs*" of Dionysius Cato no complete copy nor any other fragment is known.

This fragment, consisting of eight pages of text, printed on two sheets of vellum, was rescued, early in the last century, from the binding of an old volume, in which the binder had used this and several other tracts to strengthen the covers.

The complete volume must have consisted of sixteen pages, printed on four sheets of vellum, folded and made up into a single gather, of which the two middle sheets are wanting.

## CASE 8 : PHILOSOPHY

The principal point of interest about this fragment is, that it is printed in the type employed in the second Dutch edition of the "*Speculum Humanae Salvationis*," the printing of which was placed by Henry Bradshaw, from typographical considerations, between the years 1471 and 1473, whilst the place of printing is fixed at Utrecht, because the cuts originally used in the "*Speculum*" make their appearance again, in books printed in that town, about which all particulars are known. Another point of interest is that the "*Speculum*" forms one of the group of books, known by the name of "*Costeriana*," as being the supposed productions of Laurens Janszoon Coster, for whom is claimed, by some writers, the honour of having been the inventor of printing at Haarlem, as opposed to the more generally admitted claims of Gutenberg and Mainz.

### 9. LUCRETII CARUS (TITUS). [DE RERUM NATURA.] [1473 ?]

[*Begin:*] T. lucretii cari de rerū natura liber primus | [*Colophon:*] Lvcrecii Vnicū meas ī manus cū pueniss& |  
exēplar / de eo īprimendo hesitauī : q̄ erat difficile | ūico  
đ exēplo quæ librarii essēt p̄terita negligētia illa | corri-  
gere : Veꝛ ubi alteꝛ perq̄sitū exēplar adinue- | nire nō  
potui / Hac ipsa motus difficultate unico ēt | đ exēplari  
uolui libꝛ q̄ maxīe raꝛ cōem multis facēr | Studiosis  
siq̄dem faciliuserit pauca | loca uꝛalicūde | altero exēplari  
extricato † suo studio castigare & dili- | gētia : q̄ integro  
carere uolumine Presertī cū a fabu† | quæ uacuas (ut  
inq̄t p̄eta) delectāt mētes remotus | Lucretius nr̄ de reꝛ  
natā q̄stiōes tract& acutissimas | tāto īgenii acumine /  
tantoq̄ lepore uerboꝛ ut ōnes | qui illū secuti p̄ete sūt :  
cū ita suis īdescriptiōibus | imitēt & Virgilius p̄sertī

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pœta ⁊ p̄iceps ut ipsis cum | uerbis tria iterdū & amplius  
metra suscipiat | Thoma Ferando Avetore |

[*Brescia*.:] *T. Ferrandus*, [c. 1473.] Fol.

\* \* \* The first printed edition of Lucretius; a volume of extreme rarity. The only certain date known for the very scarce productions of this printer is 1473.

### 10. SENECA (LUCIUS ANNAEUS). [OPERA MORALIA ET EPISTOLAE.] 1475.

[*Begin.*, pt. 1:] Incipit lucii annei Senecæ cordubensis liber de moribus in quo notabiliter | & eleganter uitæ mores enarrat: | [*Colophon*, pt. 1, fol. 145 recto:] Sub domino Blasio Romero monacho Populeti philosopho ac theologo celebri est im- | pressum hoc opus in ciuitate Neapolis Anno domini: M.lxxiiii. Diuo Ferdinando re- | gnante(e). | Gabrielis Carchani mediolanensis in artificem carmen: |

Iam pœne abstulerat Senecæ monumēta uetustas |  
Vixq<sup>3</sup> erat hæc ullus cui bene nota forent |  
Tam bona: sed docti Mathiæ scripta morauī |  
Artificis: non est passa perire manus |  
Huic igitur meritas grates studiosa iuuentus |  
Pro tam sublimi munere semper agas |

[*End.*, pt. 1, fol. 145 verso, line 25] In hoc uolumine cōtinēt infrascripti libri Senecæ. Primum Liber unus | de moribus. . . . | *Etc.* [*Line* 37:] . . . Vltimo eiusdem Epistole ad Lucillum Centū | uigintiquinq<sup>3</sup> |

[*Begin.*, pt. 2: Spurious correspondence of S. Paul and Seneca.] Incipit prologus beati hieronymi super epistolis Pauli ad senecam & Senecæ ad Paulum. | [*Line* 8:] Incipit epistola Senecæ ad Paulum. | [*Pt.* 2, fol. 2 recto, line 27:] In isto sequenti Codice continentur epistolæ moralium rerū quas composuit uir eloquē | tissimus Lucius Anneus Seneca: ad Lucilū discipulum suum peramantissimū transmissæ. | [*Pt.* 2, fol. 107 verso,



## CASE 9: ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

*line 24:] Explicit liber epistolarum Senecæ. | [End., pt. 2, fol. 108 recto:] Registrum foliorum libri Epistolarum Senecæ. | [Line 24:] Finis registri. |*

*Naples: Matthias Moravus, 1475. 2 pts. in 1 vol. Fol.*

\* \* The first impression of the collected philosophical works of Seneca, edited by Blasius Romerus. It is very probably the first work printed by M. Moravus at Naples, and must be reckoned amongst the most beautiful productions of his press.

## CASE 9.

### ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

#### 1. BOETHIUS (ANICIUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS SEVERINUS).

[DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIÆ.] [1478?]

[Begin:]

Boecius de consolacione philosophie |

Carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi |

Flebilis heu mestos cogor inire modos |

[A]las I wepyng am constrained to begynne vers | of  
soroufull matere. . . . | *Etc.* [Fol. 94 recto:] Epitaphiū  
Galfridi Chaucer . per | poetam laureatū Stephanū  
surigonē | Mediolanensū in decretis licenciātū |

[End., fol. 94 verso, line 5:]

Post obitum Caxton voluit te viuere cura |

Willelmi . Chaucer clare poeta tuj |

Nam tua non solum compressit opuscula formis |

Has quoq3 s3 laudes . iussit hic esse tuas |

[Westminster]: W. Caxton, [1478?]. Fol.

\* \* From the epilogue and the epitaph by Stephen Surigo we learn that Caxton not only perpetuated the memory of Chaucer by printing his works, but that he also

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erected a pillar to his memory before St. Benet's Chapel, in Westminster Abbey, supporting a tablet with this epitaph inscribed on it.

### 2. CATO (DIONYSIUS). [DISTICHA.] [c. 1483.]

[*Begin :*] ¶ Here begynneth the prologue or prohemye of the book called | Caton / . . . | *Etc.* [*Fol. 7 recto, text :*] c vmanimadugeterem quam plurimos homi- | nes errare in via morū | Succurrendū ⁊ consu | lendum . . . | *Etc.* [*Line 8 :*] w han I remembre ⁊ consydere in my corage / that moche | peple erre greuously in the waye of maners . . . | *Etc.* [*Colophon :*] Here fynysseth this present booke whiche is sayd or called | Cathon translated oute of Frensshe in to Englysshe by Will- | iam Caxton in thabbay of westmynstre the yere of oure lord | MCCCClxxxiiij / And the fyrst yere of the regne of kynge | Rycharde the thyrd the xxiiij day of decembre |

*Westminster : W. Caxton, [c. Dec. 23, 1483]. Fol.*

\* \* The text of the "Disticha" is divided so as to allow the translation, or rather exposition, to follow the aphorism to which it relates.

### 3. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [DE SENECTUTE, DE AMICITIA, ETC.] 1481.

[*Begin., pt. 1 :*] here begynneth the prohemye vpon the reducyng / | both out of latyn as of frensshe in to our englyssh | tongue / of the polytyque book named Tullius de senec- | tute+ . . . | *Etc.* [*Pt. 1, fol. 4 recto, line 19, table of contents :*] here foloweth a remembraūce of thistoryes | comprysed and touchyd in this present book | entitled Tullius de Senectute Tullye | of olde age. . . . | . . . | [*Pt. 1, fol. 13 recto, text :*] mysouerayn frende Attitus, how be it | that I knowe certaynly that thou | *Etc.* [*Pt. 1, fol. 71 recto, colophon :*] Thus endeth the boke of Tulle of olde age translated | out of latyn in to frenshe by laurence de primo facto at | the comaundement of

## CASE 9: ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

the noble prynce Lowys Duc of | Burbon / and enprynted.  
by me symple persone William | Caxton in to Englysshe  
at the playsir solace and reue- | rence of men growyng  
in to olde age the xij day of Au- | gust the yere of our  
lord+M+CCCC+lxxxj+ |

[*Begin., pt. 2:*] here foloweth the said Tullius de Amicicia  
translated in | to our maternall Englissh tongue by the  
noble famous | Erle, The Erle of Wurcestre sone z heyer  
to the lord typ- | toft, . . . | *Etc.* [*Pt. 2, fol. 28 recto,*  
*line 8:*] Thus endeth this boke named Tullius de Amicicia.  
| whiche treateth of frendship vtterid and declared by a  
| *Etc.* *Pt. 2, fol. 29 recto:* The Declamation of noblesse. ]  
Here foloweth the Argument of the declamacyon / which  
| laboureth to shewe + wherein honoure sholde reste+ |  
[*End., pt. 2, fol. 48 verso, line 13:*] Explicit Per Caxton |  
[*Westminster*]: W. Caxton, 1481. Fol.

\* \* The translation of Cicero's "De Senectute" is made  
\* from a French version by Laurence de Premierfait.  
It is attributed to William Worcester, secretary to Sir  
John Fastolfe, at whose instance the work was under-  
taken, as we learn from the prologue. Caxton, who  
was responsible for the editorship of the whole  
volume, ascribes the English versions of the "De  
Amicitia" and of the "Declamation of noblesse" to  
John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester. The latter work,  
composed originally in Latin by Buonaccorso, consists  
of two orations, and an introduction.

### 4. CICERO (MARCUS TULLIUS). [CATO MAJOR.] 1744.

M. T. Cicero's | Cato Major, | Or His | Discourse | Of | Old-  
Age: | With Explanatory Notes. |

*Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin,*  
| MDCCXLIV. | 4to.

\* \* The translation and the notes are by James Logan.  
\* There is a preface by Benjamin Franklin.

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### 5. HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS). [SATIRÆ.] 1566.

✶ A Medicinable | Morall, that is, the two Bookes of | Horace  
his Satyres, En- | glyshed accordyng to the—prescrip-  
tion of saint Hierome. | Episto. ad Ruffin. | Quod malum  
est, muta. | Quod bonum est, prode. | The Wailyns of  
the Prophet Hieremiah, done into Englyshe verse. | Also  
| Epigrammes. | T. Drant. | . . . | . . . | . . . |

✶ Imprinted at London in Fletestrete | by Thomas  
Marshe. | MDLXVI | 4to.

\* \* Thomas Drant has the distinction of being the first  
English translator of Horace. In 1567 he published  
a translation of Horace's Art of poetry, Epistles and  
Satires, which is also in the library.

### 6. OVIDIUS NASO (PUBLIUS). [TRISTIA.] 1578.

The | Three first | Bookes Of | Ouids de Tristibus. | Trans-  
lated into | English. |

Imprinted | at London in Fleetstreete, neere vnto |  
Sainct Dunstanes Church, by Thomas Marsh. | 1578. |  
. . . | 4to.

\* \* This translation was the work of Thomas Churchyarde,  
whose name appears at the end of the preface. Of  
this edition no other copy is believed to be known.

### 7. SALLUSTIUS CRISPUS (GAIVS). [JUGURTHA.] [1520?]

¶ Here begynneth the famous cronycle of the warre / | which  
the romayns had aga ynst Iugurth | vsurper of the  
kyngdome of Numi | dy: whiche cronycle is compy- |  
led in latyn by the | renowned romayn Salust. And  
translated into en- | glysshe by syr Alexander Bar-  
clay preest / at | cōmaundement of theright hye  
| and mighty prince: Tho- | mas duke of | North- |  
folke. | . . | [The Norfolk arms beneath title.]

## CASE 9: ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

[*Colophon*.:] ¶ This endeth the famous cronycle of the  
war | whiche the romayns had agaynst Iugurth | . . .  
| . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . .  
| . . . And impren- | ted at London by Richarde Pynson  
| . . .

London: R. Pynson, [1520?] Fol.

\* \* The first English translation of Sallust. The Latin text  
is printed in the margins.

### 8. TERENCE (PUBLIUS) AFER. [FLOURES.] 1533.

Flores | For Latine Spe- | kyng, Selected and | gathered  
oute of Terence, and the | same translated in to  
Englysshe, to- | gether with the exposition and set- |  
tyng forthe as well of suche la- | tyne wordes, as were  
thought | nedefull to be annoted, as | also of dyuers  
gram- | matical rules, very | profytable & | necessarye  
| for the | expe- | dite knowlege in the latine | tongue :  
Compiled by | Nicolas Vdall. |

[*Colophon*.:] Londini In Aedibus | Tho. Bertheleti. |  
M.D.XXXIII. | . . . | 8vo.

\* \* This work was prepared by N. Udall for the use of his  
own students, and published shortly before entering  
upon his headmastership at Eton.

### 9. ANWYKYLL (JOHN). [COMPENDIUM TOTIUS GRAM- MATICAE.] [1483.]

([*Sig. n 1 recto*.:] *Vulgaria* quedam abs Terentio in Anglica  
ling | uam traducta. | )

Oxford; T. Rood, 1483. 4to.

\* \* The *Vulgaria* Terentii consists of sentences from  
Terence, with an English translation. It is the latter  
portion of a work compiled by J. Anwykyl, Master  
of Magdalen College School, Oxford, entitled "*Com-  
pendium totius grammaticæ ex Laurentio Valla, Servio  
et Perotto*". No complete copy of this edition of the  
Compendium is known.



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### 10. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [AENEID.] [1490.]

[*Begin.* :] After dyuerse werkes made / translated and  
 achieued / ha | uying noo werke in hande . I sitting in  
 my studye where as | laye many dyuerse paunflettis and  
 bookys. happened that | to my hande cam a lytyl booke  
 in frenshe . whiche late was | translated oute of latyn  
 by some noble clerke of fraunce whi | che booke is named  
 Eneydos / made in latyn by that noble | poete 7 grete  
 clerke vyrgyle / . . . | *Etc.* [Fol. 4 recto :] ¶ Here  
 foloweth the table of this present boke | [Fol. 7 recto :]  
 To the honour of god almyghty / and to the glorious  
 vyrgyne Marye moder of alle gra- | ce / . . . | *Etc.*  
 [Line 18 :] ¶ How the ryght puyssant kynge pryamus  
 edyfyed the | grete Cyte of Troye Capm̄ primū |  
 [Fol. 85 recto, colophon :] Here fynyssheth the boke yf  
 Eneydos / compyled by Vyr | gyle / whiche hathe be  
 translated oute of latyne in to frenshe / | And oute of  
 frenshe reduced in to Englysshe by me wyllm̄ | Caxton  
 / the xxij daye of luyn. the yere of our lorde . M.iiij |  
 Clxxxx. The fythe yere of the Regne of kynge Henry |  
 the seuenth | [Fol. 85 verso : Device of W. Caxton.]

[Westminster: W. Caxton, 1490.] Fol.

\* \* This work does not give a close translation of the  
 original, but is rather a free paraphrase of portions of  
 it. Gawin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, in the  
 Scottish metrical version exhibited in this case devotes  
 a good deal of space to abuse of Caxton for issuing this  
 work, although the latter in his preface disclaims the  
 intention of issuing a translation of the Aeneid.

### 11. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [AENEID.] 1553.

[Title within a woodcut border :]

☛ The | +xiii+ Bukes of Eneados of | the famos Poete Virgill  
 | Translatet out of Latyne | verses into Scottish  
 me- | tir, bi the Reuerend Fa- | ther in God, May- | ster

## CASE 10: MODERN EDITIONS OF THE CLASSICS

Gawin Douglas | Bishop of Dunkel . . . | . . . | . . . |  
 Euery | buke hauing hys | perticular | Prologe. |  
 ¶ Imprinted at Londō [by W. Copland] | 1553. |  
 4to.

\* \* The first Scottish translation of the classics. The supplementary book by Maphæus Vegius is included in the work, as indicated by the title.

Douglas is said to be the first writer to use the term "Scottis" in reference to the language of his poems.

### 12. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS). [ÆNEID.] 1558.

¶ The seuen | first bookes of the Eneidos of | Virgill, con-  
 uerted in Englishe me- | ter by Thomas Phaer, Esquier,  
 | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . | . . . |  
 Anno. 1558. | xxviij. Maij. |

[Colophon:] ¶ Imprinted at Lon- | don, by Ihon  
 Kyngston, for Ri- | chard Iugge, dwellyng at the | North  
 doore of Poules | Churche, at the | signe of the | Bible. |  
 Anno. 1558. | . . . | . . . | 4to.

\* \* The first edition of Phaer's version of the Æneid. He completed two more books, and had commenced the translation of the tenth at the time of his death in 1560. The whole of his work, as far as it extended, was published in 1562. The remainder of the Æneid was translated by T. Twyne and published in 1573.

## CASE 10.

### SOME MODERN EDITIONS OF THE CLASSICS.

#### 1. AESCHYLUS.

Αἱ τοῦ Αἰσχυλοῦ Τραγωδίαὶ ἑπτὰ . . .

Glasguæ: In aedibus Academicis excudebat Andreas  
 Foulis, . . . 1795. Folio.

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\* \* This volume contains the original drawings by John Flaxman, executed for the Countess Dowager Spencer, which were afterwards engraved by Thomas Piroli.

The binding was executed by Roger Payne, the famous English binder, and is regarded as his chef-d'œuvre.

### 2. TACITUS (CORNELIUS).

**Cornelii Taciti de vita et moribus Iulii Agricolae liber.**

*London: The Doves Press, No. 1 The Terrace, Hammersmith, 1900. 4to.*

\* \* The first book to be issued by The Doves Press founded by Mr. Cobden Sanderson.

The type was designed by Mr. Emery Walker in imitation of the beautiful fount of type used by Nicolas Jenson, of Venice, in 1472.

### 3. HORATIUS FLACCUS (QUINTUS.)

**Quinti Horati Flacci Carmina Alcaica.—Carmina Sapphica.**

*Chelsea: In aedibus St. J. Hornby, 1903. 2 vols. 4to.*

\* \* Printed on vellum.

Issued from the Ashendene Press in the same type as nos. 6 and 7.

### 4. HOMER.

**OMHPOT OATΣΣEIA.**

*Oxford: Printed at the University Press with the type designed by Robert Proctor, 1909. 4to.*

\* \* The Greek type used in the printing of the above volume is based on the celebrated Alcala fount of 1514.

This fount was cut by order of Cardinal Ximenes for use in the New Testament of the great Complutensian polyglot Bible, and is usually supposed, though there

## CASE 10: MODERN EDITIONS OF THE CLASSICS

is no direct evidence, to owe its form to an ancient manuscript which was sent to Spain by Leo X from the Vatican library to serve as the basis for the text of the New Testament in that work. The printer, Arnolfo Guillen de Brocar, asserts in his preface that the type was designed to do special honour to the original language of the Gospels.

The present type is not a mere copy of the Alcala fount but an adaptation of it, with little alteration except in the case of capitals of which only one a Π occurs in the original fount.

### 5. AESCHYLUS.

Αἰσχύλου Ορέστεια.

*London: Published by Emery Walker, Sidney Cockerell, and Alfred William Pollard, and sold for them by the printers Charles Whittingham and Co. at the Chiswick Press, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, London, 1904. 4to.*

\* \* \* The first book to be printed in the type designed by Robert Proctor, as described in the preceding note to no. 4.

### 6. LUCRETIUS CARUS (TITUS).

T. Lucreti Cari de rerum natura libri sex.

*Chelsea: In aedibus St. J. Hornby, 1913. Folio.*

\* \* \* Printed on vellum.

The type in which this volume is printed was designed by Mr. Emery Walker in imitation of the first type used by Sweynheym and Pannartz, the first Italian printers at Subiaco in 1465 (case 2, no. 2). It was issued from the now famous private press of Mr. St. John Hornby known as the Ashendene Press.



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7. VERGILIUS MARO (PUBLIUS).

**Publii Vergilii Maronis Opera : Bucolica. Georgica. Aeneis.**

*Chelsea : In aedibus C. H. St. J. Hornby, Anno Domini, 1910. Folio.*

\* \* Printed on vellum.

Issued from the Ashendene Press in the same type as no. 6



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